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Select Poetry.

DOUBT NOT.

BY J. M. KNOWLTON.

When the day of life is dreary,
And when gloom thy course enshrouds—
When thy steps are faint and weary,
And thy spirit dark with clouds,
Steadfast still in thy well doing,
Let thy soul forget the past—
Steadfast still the right pursuing,
Doubt not! joy shall come at last.

Striving still and onward pressing,
Seek no future years to know,
But deserve the wished for blessing.
It shall come though it be slow;
Never tiring—upward gazing—
Let thy fears aside be cast,
And thy trials tempting—braving,
Doubt not! joy shall come at last.

Keep not thou thy soul regretting,
Seek the good—spurn evil's thrall,
Though thy foes thy path besetting,
Thou shalt triumph o'er them all;
Though each year but brings thee sadness,
And thy youth be fleeting fast,
There'll be time enough for gladness—
Doubt not! joy shall come at last.

His fond eye is watching o'er thee—
His strong arm shall be thy guard—
Duty's path is straight before thee,
It shall lead to thy reward;
By thine ills thy faith made stronger,
Mould the future by the past—
Hope thou on a little longer!
Doubt not! joy shall come at last!

ELEGY

ON THE DEATH OF JAMES K. POLK.

As a bright sun descending beyond the soft wave,
Whose lingering beams mark its pathway of light,
So sank he to rest in a Patriot's grave,
His good deeds remaining effulgent and bright.

Like a pillar he stood in the sunlight of Time,
While Fame's brightest laurels encircled his brow—
The Chief of a Nation, whose fair, sunny clime
Is darkened by shadows that hang o'er it now.

His voice which once thrilled ev'ry heart with delight,
Is hushed in the silence and shades of the tomb,
But, like the sweet Cerus that blooms in the night,
His virtues, so brilliant, shine out thro' the gloom.

Oh! calm be the rest of the Statesman, whose praise
On History's page with a lustre will shine,
That borrows its brightness from glory's pure rays,
And gilds a great name in America's shrine!

June 10th. F. McN.

A Tale for the Times.

THE SMITHS,

Or Doubtful Gentility.

MRS. S. W. JEWETT, OF CINCINNATI.

CHAPTER I.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

"How do you like your new neighbors, the Smiths?" asked Mrs. Pry.

"Very well, in spite of their names," replied Mrs. Prim. "Very common to me, indeed: but really I think they are very genteel people: I think I never seen a prettier couple—quite an acquisition, really."

"What's his business?" inquired Mrs. Pry.

"I don't know, really," answered Mrs. Prim. "I can't find out that he is doing anything. Living on the interest of his money, I reckon. Very genteel person, Mr. Smith—very genteel."

"Do they see much company!" inquired Mrs. Pry.

"A sight" replied Mrs. Prim, "I see no less than twenty people go in there yesterday, and some very stylish carriages. I think I seen Mrs. De Hauton go in."

"Indeed?" ejaculated Mrs. Pry, "they must be very genteel people. Mr. Pry is very much opposed to my calling upon any body without knowing who and what they are; but I think I may venture to call on Mrs. Smith. I think there can be no doubt that she is a genteel woman."

"Not the least doubt," replied Mrs. Prim. "They rent their house of Mr. Prim—of course I called—they live in a pretty style. Their girl told my cook she done nothing but run to the door from morning till night."

"I think I'll call directly," said Mrs. Pry, and left accordingly.

CHAPTER II.

EXPEDIENCY.

"Well Mary," said Mr. Smith to his pretty, good natured looking little wife, as they sat down to their quiet tea, "the matter is at last decided. My uncle's will has been found and we are no better off than we have been."

"Has he left us nothing?" replied Mary.

"Not a shilling," answered her husband.

Mary drew a long sigh, but instantly resuming a cheerful tone, said, "what are we to do now?"

"What we have done these three years past," replied her husband, "live on hope. We must make joint stock of all we can muster. Your's is not quite gone?"

"Oh no, Theodore," replied his wife, "only a little worse for wear I think I had better try to turn my talents to account, and assist you."

"Your sphere is at home," replied her husband, "You must see that the small sum we still possess is not wasted. In the meantime I will be on the lookout for business Keep up a good heart, if you can, and whatever trouble and perplexity we may have, conceal it from the world. Externally, we have everything pretty comfortable, thanks to your good father. We must not let our embarrassments be known."

"Why not?" asked Mary innocently; "why try to appear any different from what we are! It is the hardest kind of slavery—this subjection to public opinion. For my part, I think when a person is poor, it it best to own to it, and live as a poor person ought to live."

"This may be well enough in theory," said her husband, "but it won't do to carry out these fine ideas in practice. Let me explain. We came here strangers. We had letters to influential people. They see us living in good style, and place us on the same footing as themselves. We can mingle in good society—prepare the way for our children—take a position—obtain influence. This you must confess is an object worth living for."

"If it does not cost too great an effort," replied Mary. "For my part, if I could have a few friends of the right stamp, I would have nothing to do with formal acquaintances. Besides, supposing that you don't get into business—"

"Why suppose any such thing?" asked he impatiently. "You are a matter of fact body, Mary. You throw cold water on my projects."

Mary laughed. Her laugh was so good natured it always dissipated her husband's moodiness.

"At all events," resumed Mr. Smith; "there is no use of sounding a trumpet before us to proclaim our poverty. Wait till it speaks for itself. As for a few choice friends that's all gammon. Remember your old schoolmate and bosom companion, Emma Carter, whose husband got suddenly rich and moved into a fine house in Broadway. She was very glad to see you sociably—you alone—but she never thought of inviting you to her parties."

"I was deceived in her, I know," said Mary; "but all the world are not so weak and foolish as Emma Carter."

"I trust not," said Mr. Smith; "but its a hollow world, notwithstanding. Therefore be guided by me. If a man is supposed to be well off, friends are abundant. He can get trusted to any amount—he is a fine fellow—but the moment he is suspected of being poor, or in want of money, everybody, from his bosom friend to his boot black, helps to keep him down. The more a man wants help the harder it is to get it. There is nothing so contemptible as a poor man, Mary. Better your husband was a genteel cheat and pickpocket, than an honest poor man."

"Oh dear," sighed Mary, "If you speak the truth—society is so pitiable, so little worth the trouble of pleasing—why care about its power? I confess I think it is a waste of time and the materials for happiness, which lie within our own hearts and homes."

"It's useless to argue the topic," said her husband "If you consent to be guided by me for a time, put the best foor foremost—keep trouble out of sight, and be as cheerful as you can. By-the-way, there's a party at Mrs. De Hauton's this evening."

"Yes, and we must go and dress," said Mary.

It was a gay and fashionable party, and the new comers were much flattered. The fact that they were really genteel people was now firmly established, and they became, every day, more popular.

CHAPTER III.

PAINFUL REALITIES.

Fine clothes will wear out—or at any rate get out of fashion—which is quite as bad. Nothing tells so eloquently of reduced means as a shabby finery. Mrs. Smith was quite willing to go into company simply dressed, but her husband was not willing to allow her to do so; and as there was no money, and no opening for business, and no way to gratify personal vanity but by running in debt, it was decided by the husband that the best plan was to refuse all invitations. This decision suited the feelings of the wife—she was getting tired of the effort it required to keep up appearances. Spring, its soft airs and sunny skies, brought back, in beautiful colors, her early home and she longed for freedom. Among all her acquaintances, she knew not one real friend—one who loved her for her own sake. She felt that she was not living a true life, and she longed for a change. She thought she would like to take her children into the country for the summer—and into the country she went.—Mr. Smith remained in town to watch for an opening. It appeared at last. A new magazine was started by an association of gentlemen, and he was offered an inducement to write for it. He was quite elated, and wrote encouragingly to his wife of his prospects.

The summer passed quickly away, and the middle of autumn found the young couple once more established in their house in town.

"I wonder why our friends are so backward in calling," said Mary to her husband. "We have been here nearly two weeks, and no one has called except Miss Carpenter. I suppose it is generally known that I have returned. I wonder why it is?"

"You will learn, after a time," said Mr. Smith, "to wonder at nothing."

"Perhaps so," replied Mary. "It is of very little consequence, however, whether people call sooner or later. By the way, how does the magazine flourish? you hav'nt spoke of it for some time."

"Pshaw," replied Mr. Smith, petulently; "Don't speak of it unless you wish to drive me mad. Nothing pays here, but pork and sausages. This is not the place to live by one's wit."

"Then it does not prove a very profitable affair?" continued Mary interrogatively.

"Look at this and this, and this," said Mr. Smith, pulling out several bills from his pocket book; "these will quiet all your wonder, and save all your questions. Here is one quarter's rent due to Mr. Prim—here is one grocer's bill—here is—no matter. You don't expect people will go out of the way to show their good will to their debtors, do you?"

"Let us pay the bills at once, then, Theadore, and avoid running in debt for the future," said Mary.

"That's all very well—but where's the money to come from? and how are we to live? To be sure it is'nt very important that we should live at all; but I should prefer a natural death to starvation."

"We can manage to live on a very little," replied Mary, "or much less than we now do."

"It's as easy to pay large debts as small ones," replied her husband, "when you have nothing to pay with."

"Listen to me, Theodore," replied Mary. "I don't know whether you are in earnest or not. If you are, it is time that we should devise some better plan of life.—If you are satisfied that it is quite useless to keep up appearances any longer, let us try to live rationally. It will not trouble us in the least to know that we are poor, but I cannot bear a state of uncertainty."

"And it would not trouble you in the least to loose all your friends and acquaintances," said her husband.

"A true friend would never desert us on account of our poverty; and as to mere acquaintances, I care little about them," replied Mary. "Now tell me, I beg of you, the true state of affairs, and try to think a woman's wit is worth something."

"You are a dear, good creature, Mary," replied her husband, "and I love you with my whole heart, God knows. I would have spared you every anxiety and pain—I would have made any sacrifice to promote your happiness. But you have made an unfortunate choice, Mary, in linking your fortunes with such a scapegrace as I am. My uncle—curses——"

"Stop, stop, Theodore," interrupted his wife; "remember how much you owe to his kindness."

"A double kindness," replied Theodore sadly. "To bring a young man up without a knowledge of business, and in expectation of a fortune, and then cut him off without a shilling because he dared to have a will of his own, and to marry the only woman he loved. He may have intended well—but his past kindness, as you term it, has proved a curse instead of a blessing. I believe if I should think of these things it would make a devil of me. I am harrassed to death—people begin to see our poverty now. Friends begin to think their assurances of regard will be taken in earnest—that they shall be called upon to pay a dear price for their friendship. I have not borrowed money yet—not a sou's."

"And you must not, Theodore. Be guided by me, my dear husband. Give up this house, it is too large for us—sell all the furniture that is not absolutely necessary, and let us live according to our means."

"Sell your beautiful furniture, Mary? I cannot think of it," replied her husband.

"It does not require much thought," said Mary cheerfully, "therefore let it be sold at once."

Before a month had past, the furniture was sold and the house vacated.

CHAPTER IV.

FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

"Well, our neighbors, the Smiths" turned out pretty small," said Mrs. Prim to her friend Mrs. Pry.

"So I heard," said Mrs. Pry. "I seen their furniture advertised at auction—I thought I should drop in at the sale."

"My husband began to suspect them some time ago," said Mrs. Prim. "He said I might as well give up the acquaintance—did'nt think they were much anyhow."

"You don't say so," ejaculated Mrs. Pry. "Well I thought as much! for I heard Mrs. Simpkins say they had been living on you these three months past: and besides I heard their grocer say they owed him a hundred dollars—and their cook told our chambermaid she couldn't get her wages anyhow."

"I dare say," replied Mrs. Prim; "I expected as much, they made such a dash at first"

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"Really," said Mrs. H. to her husband. "I feel sorry for the poor Smiths. It must have come hard to them to sell all their elegant furniture."

"Smith is a mean, inefficient fellow," replied Mr. H. "I have had some dealings with him; I don't believe in people not paying their debts."

"But if they have no money," said Mrs. H.

"They have no business to be without it," said Mr. H., with his usual sagacity. "People ought to know how to live. A man that don't pay his debts is a mean fellow. I liked Smith when he came—he seemed a very clever fellow—but I found out his mean streaks. Fact, he was too mean to buy his own tobacco—borrowed of his friends—I found him out. And his wife is after the same sort, I reckon, bad managers."

"I always liked her," said Mrs. H., "but possibly I may have been deceived."

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"Really, what a dowdy looking person Mrs. Smith is," said Mrs. P. to Miss Carpenter; "she really looks ridiculous. One would hardly think she had ever lived among decent people."

"I can't agree with you," said Miss Carpenter, "and if you knew her as well as I do, you would not doubt that she was a true lady.

"Oh, you are always finding out people's good qualities," said Mrs. P. "You are welcome to your opinion—you will find precious few to agree with you. The general opinion is, that Mr. Smith is a mean fellow—living on credit, or on his friends."

Miss Carpenter knew that it was useless to attempt to convince Mrs. P. that the general opinion might be wrong. There are some minds so inherently little that they cannot take in any large ideas—it crushes them at once. But Mrs. P. was right in her statement of what the general opinion was with regard to the Smiths—The very children who two years ago, in their pretty and tasteful attire, had been "perfect little darlings," were very ordinary children now, in their bit of calicoes. When parents are ungenteel, their children must be very ordinary, and there is nothing so ungenteel as poverty.

CHAPTER V.

A GLIMPSE OF REAL HAPPINESS TO BE FOUND IN OBSCURITY.

It was decided by Mrs. Smith that they had better board for a time, and accordingly they found cheap rooms with a widow McLane, in an unfashionable part of the city. Having actually lost position in society, they thought best to improve the advantages of poverty, and live in the happy obscurity into which they had been allowed to pass so quietly. The Magazine began to look up a little, and furnished a small income. They contrived to pay their board weekly for sometime—but the means being wanting the board bill had run on a month. Mrs. McLane began to be very distant. Mrs. Smith perceived it—but she had no *placebo* to offer, except her assurance that the money should be paid as soon as obtained. Mrs. McLane grew more icy, and the servants grew more insolent and neglectful of their duty. Mrs. Smith would not tell her husband—she knew it would irritate him—she had learned to bear all things as a matter of course, as the evil consequence upon their condition in life. She was quite astonished one day by the entrance of Mrs. McLane, who came to announce a visitor wishing to look at her rooms. "Let her come in," said Mrs. Smith, pleasantly and the lady decided to take them at once.

"You wish us to leave. I am to understand," said she to Mrs. McLane, when the lady was gone.

"Yes," said Mrs. McLane, "I cannot afford to board people for nothing. A friend of mine warned me to look out when I took you, or I should not get my pay."

"Very friendly advice, Mrs. McLane. Your money will be ready for you to-night and we will vacate the rooms immediately."

Mrs. McLane looked embarrassed, and tried to stammer something about no need of being in a hurry.

"I prefer going at once," said Mrs. Smith, because although I am able to pay now, it may be sometime before I can do so again, and it is very unpleasant to both of us to live on such terms."

"I hope you are not offended," said Mrs. McLane.

"Not in the least," replied Mrs. Smith, "I have not been poor myself without knowing the value of money, and the inconvenience of being without it. I am not in the least angry—we part very good friends." The next day Mrs. Smith found lodgings elsewhere.

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"Mattie Meanwell! Mattie Meanwell! who can she be?" said Mr. Smith as he laid the last number of the Magazine on the table. "The editor of the —— has offered a handsome prize to any one who will find her out and engage her services for his paper. We have published three of her first pieces, and all the town are on the qui vive to know who she is."

Mary took up the Magazine and read her last production. "All the world run after trifles," she said—"this is only tolerable—but if such poetry pays I think I'll try my hand at rhyming."

"Easier said than done, my sensible matter-of-fact wife." Mary only smiled good naturedly—she knew her husband loved her as well as if she were a poetess.

FINALE.

"You look very much excited, Theodore," said Mrs. Smith, as her husband came in. "What can have happened to you?"

Mr. Smith drew a letter from his pocket and gave it to his wife.

"The wrong will—the true one discovered now, for the first time."

"Nothing else—to speak as the Romans do," said Mr. Smith, "and we are the possessors of half a million. You shall have a new dress to-morrow, dear—a new silk dress."

"No, give it to Mattie Meanwell. Such a poor poetess must need help more than I do," said Mary.

"We must find her first, before we can catch her," replied Mr. Smith.

"I have found her already," said Mary, going to her desk. "I have been in intimate correspondence with her for some time. I can't say I think much of her poetry but she loves you dearly."

"Loves me! I confess I am flattered. Loves me! and you not jealous."

"Not in the least; I don't think you would give up your sensible wife for a poor poetess," said Mary.

"No, truly: but I wish my sensible wife could be a poetess too, by way of ornament," said her husband.

"Well, since you admired her so much, I thought I would try—here is my humble effort—see how it will compare with her's," said Mary, handing him the manuscript.

'Tis sweet along life's chequered path
To find, unsought, some cherished flower,
Within whose perfumed chalice lies,
A balm for many an anxious hour—
Which, while to outward sense it brings
Oblivion of all torturing pain,
Sends fresher life through every pulse,
And makes the heart feel young again.
The world may false and heartless prove,
And all our fervent hopes betray,
And those who with our fortune smile
May with our fortunes pass away.
Yet, while one eye in kindness beams,
While one true heart is twined with ours,
Our path of life thro' chequered still,
Is cheered by the smile of flowers.

It may be that the rose we loved,
Long withered and forgotten lies,
And all the dreams of early years
Have proved but flattering prophecies—
Yet here and there, along our path,
Some blossoms meet our earnest gaze,
In which the eye of faith can read
The joyous pledge of brighter days.

MATTIE MEANWELL.

"This is really strange—I quite wonder at you, Mary," said her husband.

"You will learn the wonder at nothing after a while," said Mary.

"But you always seemed a matter-of-fact little body."

"And so I am. But have I earned a silk dress?"

"You shall have the prettiest one in the city, Mary," said her husband—"we are no longer poor, thank heaven!"

"Thank heaven that we have been poor long enough to use wealth wisely," said Mary.

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The possessor of half a million could not remain in obscurity long. It was really astonishing how some people seemed to remember, all at once, "they had always thought that the Smiths were genteel people, and now they knew it." Mrs. Prim and Mrs. Pry and Mrs. H. said so, and even Mr. H.—now he knew Mr. Smith was able to pay his debts and buy his tobacco—proffered him some of the very best Cavendish, and felt quite honored that the accepted it. But notwithstanding that Mrs. Prim and Mrs. Pry called and Mrs H. sent an invitation to her elegant Party—and people began to bow who seemed as if recovered from a temporary oblivion of the real gentility of the Smiths—they had found out in their obscurity, that the true secret of happiness is independance of outward circumstances.

COST OF NEWSPAPERS.

Many people in this country object to subscribing for a newspaper because of what it costs. No matter at what expense the publisher be at in order to furnish the public with a good, readable journal, some people still consider the subscription price "too high." Whatever that price may be, it is too much, and instances are refered to of papers that can be obtained for less which are "quite as large and contain a great deal more of reading matter." Now, it may be attributed to prejudice on our part; yet we candidly say that among all our exchanges (embracing 60 or 70 different papers) we do not know one that is not really worth two dollars a year. Few men, of proper spirit, can read a newspaper a year without learning something from it which is more highly prized by them than the amount they are required to pay for the paper. The truth is, that too many people place a shamefully low estimate upon what is denominated *intellectual food*, whilst they are notorious for spending uselessly, as much every year they live, would entitle them to the reading of a half dozen or more of the most valuable newspapers that are published in our country. The reader can in a moment think of more than one instance in proof of this position. We meet with such cases almost daily, and we are sorry to believe that they are multiplying. But, if there is a cause to complain of the price of newspapers in the United States, what opinion do those who utter the complaint entertain of the following intelligence in regard to the cost of various journals in other countries. A writer observes that "newspapers in Europe are not as cheap as in this country. The London Times, a daily, costs 45 dollars a year. The same rate is charged for the Morning Chronicle, Daily News, Globe, Herald, and Post.—The London Evening Mail is published three times a week, at 25 dollars a year. The London semi-weeklies $16,50 per annum, and weeklies 12 and 8 dollars. The French daily papers, the large ones, are about the same price as the London prints; those about the size of our penny papers cost 20 and 25 dollars per annum. The German dailies cost from 32 to 25 dollars per annum."

Such is the expense attending the privilege of reading newspapers in the most enlightened countries of Europe. But, the truth of the matter is that no man, possessed of good health and enjoying the inestimable advantage of our glorious republican government, has any excuse for not patronizing at least one paper. We care not how poor he may be, he is still able to appropriate two dollars a year for that purpose. And if any body seriously doubts the correctness of what we say, let them try their county paper for one year, and if at the expiration of that time, they think that they have not been fully compensated, we will return the money.—*Washington Examiner.*

Hired Girls.—Heads of families may contribute much to the welfare and virtue of society without going beyond their own households. The domestics in their employ present a claim to kind considerations which too many overlook. An eastern paper says: Young women compelled to go out into service—to hire into other peoples families to do house work, are too generally kept at a distance. They are not permitted to sit with the mistress or the children; and what is too often and too generally the consequence? We are social beings and must have society; if we cannot find good, we are apt to take up with bad and the consequence too often is degredation and ruin. Why not permit your hired girls, when work is over, to sit in the same room with you and your children? There they might learn what is good and useful and go into the world to make virtuous and useful mothers and bless you for your kindness and consideration. A little culture and consideration might, and no doubt would save a world of degredation, crime and misery. None of us know what may be the future situation of our children. They, too, at some future day may be apprentices and hired domestics, and as we would they should be treated, so should we treat those whom misfortune or necessity has thrown into our employ.

Staring a Buffalo out of Countenance.—Henry Sibley, Delegate in Congress from Minesota, a while since was amusing himself with a Buffalo hunt. Falling in with a drove, he put spurs to his horse, and soon approached a large bull, which he fired at and wounded.—The Bull, instantly turned upon his pursuer. Those who have seen a wounded buffalo, alone can imagine the wild fury of those "tenants of the prairie and plain." Under such circumstances, the furious animal fiercely charged the horse, who stumbled—brought his rider to the ground and galloped off. Sibley was instantly on his feet, but without a weapon. To run was out of the question; it was a certain death. The wide plains presented no place of refuge. The enraged beast, maddened by wounds came bounding on his victim. There was but a hair-bredth between the hunter and death; still he stood firm and looked sternly in the eye of the buffalo, who came dashing on, till the hunter felt his hot breath upon him, then suddenly stopping he returned the stare for a moment shook his head in defiance, whisked up his tail, and with a loud roar, bounded away to join his fellows on the distant plain.—*Detroit Bulletin.*

Married—On the 3d ultimo, in Fayette, Wisconsin, Mr. Joseph Beem, to Miss Susan Moat.

This is another illustration of the fitness of *things*.—Mr. Beem got a *Moat* in his eye, and Miss Moat got a *Beem* in *her* eye. Mr. Beem couldn't take the *Moat* out of his eye—Miss Moat couldn't pluck the Beem out of her eye. Here was a difficulty—the case was urgent—Something must be done—Mr. Beem felt bad; and at last, like wise folks they called in the parson, who expounded the whole matter in a manner at once the most conclusive and satisfactory.

Select Miscellany.

THE RULERS OF EUROPE.

To those who are watching the progress of revolution and the change in the governing powers of Epropo, the following personal sketches, abridged from the correspondence of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, will be interesting:

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Of the Queen of England it is not necessary that I should say much, inasmuch as she is better known by report in this country than other Sovereign in Europe. There are few among us who have not seen some engraving or painting of this little personage, who, whatever may be the splendor of her crown, can make no pretentious to personal beauty. She is now thirty years of age, having been born on the 12th of May, 1819. As she came to the throne when she was only 18 years of age, she could not be expected to be very well qualified for the post. She is what may be called a smart intelligent woman, rather than a person of a strong mind. She can lay no claims to erudition; she is, however, well acquainted with the German and French languages, both of which she speaks fluently. She has nothing of the masculine character of understanding and manner which old "Queen Bess" had; nor can she be compared in these particulars to the late Princess Charlotte.—The one is a pigmy, the other was an Amazon, as relates to size. "Little Vic," as the cockneys delight to soubriquet her, married the man of her choice—Prince Albert, her cousin, a remarkably fine looking gentleman of accomplished manners and cultivated tastes, who has had the good sense so to deport himself as to give entire satisfaction to both the great political parties of that Kingdom. I will only add, that the Queen is popular, and deservedly so, for she is an example in her domestic and private life, to her subjects, whether high or low, of conjugal fidelity and maternal kindness and care; while she leaves the government of the country in the hands of the distinguished men whom the nation from time to time indicates to her as capable of executing the wishes of one or the other of the great parties which alternately gain the ascendency. The expenses of Her Majesty's establishment are enormous, but that is a question for John Bull to consider, inasmuch as he has to pay them.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

King Oscar, who is now in the 50th year (he was born on the 4th of July, 1799,) is one of the best instructed monarchs in Europe. He was born in Paris, and was nine years old when his father, the late Bernadotte, was chosen Crown Prince of Sweden. He was educated at the University of Upsala, where he spent four years, associating with a thousand young men, and more, his equals in age, of the country over which he was one day to bear rule. He was of course a good Swedish scholar, whilst he speaks French like a Frenchman. He probably knows German well. He does not speak English with much facility. He is one of the handsomest men in Europe—thought not sufficiently tall to be very imposing in his appearance. His acquirements are extensive and highly creditable to him. He takes a great interest in philanthropic questions, and wrote, when he was a prince, an excellent work on Prison Discipline. He has done much for this great interest, as well as for temperance, since he has been a king. At the great temperance convention at Stockholm, in June 1846, both he and the queen attended every day for hours as spectators, and were deeply interested. He employs several temperance agents, and pays them out of his own purse. He is universally respected by his people, and justly, for he is an excellent man His wife is the eldest daughter of Eugene Beauharnais, and grand daughter of Josephine, the first wife of Napoleon. They have four sons and one daughter, to the education of whom they have paid very great attention. The speech which King Oscar made to the Diet, a few weeks ago, at the close of their session, is a beautiful specimen of what such a document should be—plain, simple, direct full of good sense, and pervaded by a becoming sence of dependence upon God, and a devout gratitude for the happy tranquility which the United Kingdom enjoys, at a time when so many nations of Europe are so greatly convulsed. It is manifest from this speech, that the good work of renovating the political institutions of Sweden is advancing, and with his approbation, and even impulsion.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS, OF RUSSIA,

Has long had the reputation of being the finest looking prince in Europe. Tall—exceeding six feet two inches—finely formed, having a blond complexion, large blue eyes, and wearing a moustache, he is certainly an imposing looking man, whether you see him on horseback, reviewing a corps d'armee, or on foot, exercising a regiment of the Imperial Guards, or in a half-millitary dress in the midst of his court, one of the most splendid in the world. As a ruler, I think he is one of the ablest that Russia has ever had. I doubt whether either Pete, the great or Catharine the Second, did more for that country than Nicholas has done and is doing, not in the war of conquest, but in advancing its civilization. His government is a strong one—too military still—but is carried on with vast energy, and in general, wisely directed. If all the subordinate officers and agents had the same heart-felt interest in the Empire that he has, there would not be so much occasion to complain of flagrant injustice as there is. Alas, this is far from being the case. A despotism, or absolute monarchy, is probably the best form of government for Russia, in her present state. And that of Nicholas would do well, if all the public functionaries of the empire were faithful and patriotic men. But this they are not, and therefore do many things go wrong, and shameful abuses of power are constantly occurring. The Empress is a sister of the King of Prussia, and is now in bad health. The Emperor has had four sons and three daughters. The youngest of the daughters, the Grand Duchess of Alexandria, is dead. She was a very interesting woman, and universally beloved. The oldest son, whose name is Alexander, is about 29 or 30 years of age, and will it is thought, make a better ruler—more enlightened, having more correct views of what the best interests of the empire demanded than his father.

FREDERICK VIII, THE NEW KING OFDEN MARK,

Is a better ruler than the world was led to expect from his rowdyish character when a prince. He was born on the 6th of October, 1818, and is consequently little more than 30 years old. Perhaps, like Charles XII, of Sweden, who was exceedingly dissipated in his youth, he is going to turn to be a pretty good king. He has been twice married and divorced from both wives. He is said to have no affection for the *sex*—which is certainly extraordinary enough.

THE KING OF HOLLAND,

Has the reputation of being a man of talents. He is about 56 years old—and is rather haughty and stern in his bearing; he was not popular when he was Prince of Orange. He commanded the Dutch troops at the battle of Waterloo, where he was badly wounded. He has administered the affairs of the kingdom better than his father did, who was more fit to be a banker than a monarch, for he was very able in the business of making money; and, in fact, left at his death, a private estate worth 62 millions of dollars! The present King of Holland bears the name of William H. His Queen is a sister of the Emperor Nicholas.

LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.

Few monarchs in Europe have gotten along better than Leopold, the king of Belgium. He is a plain, unpretending man, who has had the honor of being a son-in-law first to George IV, and then to Louis Philippe.—He is of the Ducal house of Saxe Coburg, and on the 16th instant he will be 58 years of age. He is an amiable, well-informed man, who takes great interest in the affairs of his little kingdom. He has the good sense to be ever ready for every amelioration in the condition of his people that the times seemed to demand. His kingdom is tranquil, and in a good degree prosperous.

A VIGOROUS RACE OF WARRIORS.

The St. Paul's Minesota, Register, of a late date, has the following interesting article:

Within the limits of the territories of the Hudson Bay Company, there reside a class of men, who ground down by the tyranny of that huge monopoly, seek to place themselves under the protection of the United States. These men are usually known as the Red River half breeds. They are, generally speaking, of mixed Indian, Scotch or French blood. Brought up from earliest youth to feel that their subsistence will depend upon their skill as horsemen and hunters, they accustom themselves to every exercise and privation which can tend to harden their muscles and prepare them for their vocation. As a matter of course the whole body of these hunters are capital horsemen, and amazingly expert in the use of fire arms. Depending entirely upon the Hudson Bay Company for ammunition and arms, they must submit to any and all the arbitrary rules imposed upon them, and they are heartily tired of these exactions.

Twice each year, these hunters, four or five hundred in number, start for the American territories after the buffalo, with from a thousand to twelve hundred carts, drawn by horses or oxen, which are driven by women and children. The men are governed by fixed rules while at the hunt, which must not be infringed under severe penalties. They all leave the camp together, with the exception of a few who are left as a guard, and when a cerne or surround of buffalo has taken place, the women and children are sent for to assist in butchering and drying the meat of the slain animals. Each cart will contain the penican, (or dried meat pounded and melted tallow poured over it) of ten buffaloes, so that the slaughter of these animals may be estimated at upwards of twenty thousand annually. The meat thus prepared is purchased at a small price by the Hudson Bay Company, and is used to provision the inland trading ports.

Attempt has, on one occasion, been made, to prevent the incursions of these people within our boundaries, but without effect. Many of these mixed bloods desire now to remove to Pembina, which is on the American side of the line, and settle there, if permission can be obtained from our government. They would constitute a formidable and efficient defence to our northern frontier in case of Indian disturbances, as they are much feared by all the different tribes. The British settlement at Red River in the vicinity of Fort Cary, numbers about five thousand souls.

How a girl lost her lover.—Mr. Franky A——, who was a gentleman of good parts and infinite humor, used, with much pleasantry to relate the following anecdote, as having occurred to himself when a young man. A young lady in the neighborhood had won his affections, and he had commenced paying her his addresses. During the courtship he sometimes supped with the lady's family, when he was always regaled with a homely dish of mush and milk, and being of a serious turn was generally invited to say grace over the meal. The supper Franky did not take amiss, as the family of the fair one was in but moderate circumstances, and being himself poor he admired such domestic economy; besides he was satisfied, provided he could obtain the affections of his dulcinea. "The course of true love," it is said, "never runs smooth" and Franky chanced to have a rival who was much richer than himself. One evening when he was visiting his charmer, after the board had been spread with the frugal meal of mush and milk, but before the family had taken their seats at the table, some one spied Franky's rival riding up. Immediately a change came over the substance of the meal. As if by magic, the table was cleared of its load, and naught remained to tell the tale, but the clean white cloth. In the course of a short time, however, the table was again furnished not as before, but with the suitable appendages for making tea, and with warm bread, such as is hastily baked, and in common parlance, called, "short cake." When all was ready, as was the custom, brother A——was invited to say grace, who with due solemnity, hands folded, and eyes closed, pronounced the following impromptu benediction:

"The Lord be praised,
How I'm amazed,
To see how things have mended;
Here's short cake and tea,
For supper I see,
Where mush and milk was intended."

It is almost unnecessary to add, that after this grace Franky never returned to woo his lady love, but left her to the undisturbed possession of his more fortunate rival.

Queer Cure for the Cholera.—The New Orleans Picayune tells a rare story of a man who fancied he was seized with Cholera and who was ordered to take an ounce of brandy. On the following forenoon the physician paid a visit to the cholera man, and, to his astonishment found him in a most excellent *flow of spirits*, or in other words, quite *gough'd*. On inquireing into this singular state of thing, the medicine man exclaimed—

"Did I not prescribe an ounce only of brandy per day?"

"Yes sir; "replied the cholera man; 'but then you must know, Doctor, I had no scales to weigh it in, and remembering that eight drams make an ounce, I had no scruples in measuring it out in that way. Yesterday I took eight good 'horns," and have already had three this morning, and feel much the better from it. You're a first rate cholera doctor, you are."

The doctor then went to his next patient.

Enraptured.—We were much amused the other night, says the Louisville Courier, while attending the exhibition of Lewis' Panorama of the Mississippi river, at a respectable old gentleman from the country in the vicinity of Rock River, of which a beautiful view is given in this picture. He sat apparently wrapt in the contemplation of the ever changing scene, giving utterance occasionally to some commendatory remark. All at once he burst out, "Well, who'd a thought it?—if they hav'nt got my house right down here on this picture; yes, there's the place—barn—the big walnut tree, the old gate"—and as the picture came more fully in view—"If there aint old Bally and the white mare! well it is surprisin'; how the mischief he come to get it so natural I don't know—*stop the boat and let me get out!*"

A Lucky One—The most lucky office seeker that has yet been seen, turned up in Washington the other day. He received two appointments by the same mail—one to the custom house in Philadelphia, and the other to a clerkship in the Navy Department. Great was his grief when he found he could not accept both. This fortunate individual was Mr. H. J Shriver, formerly of the Gettysburgh (Pa.) Star.—*Philadelphia Times.*

☞ A dandy black entered a book store, and with a very consequential air, inquired, "Hab you a few quires of letter paper of the very best rate, for a gemman to write lub letters on!" "Yes," was the reply, "how many will you have?" "I sposp, (said he) my stay at de Spring may be about two or three week. Give 'nough quires to write four letters."

Foreign News by the America.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship America, Captain Harrison, bringing Paris dates of the 7th, London of the 8th, and Liverpool of the 9th inst., arrived at Halifax about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The America brings 60 passengers.

In Parliament, Mr. Gladstone gave notice that on the 14th instant, he would bring forward a motion respecting the late events in Canada; Lord John Russel having given a pledge that, in the mean time, nothing should be done to prejudice the present position of the rebellion losses.

The conduct of the American government in reference to the expedition to be sent in seach of Sir John Franklin, has been alluded to in Parliament in very flattering terms.

Affairs on the continent have undergone no important change during the week preceding the departure of the America, though the events had been neither few nor trifling.

The Paris journals of Thursday furnish intelligence to the 2d instant, up to which date *hostilities* had not commenced, though Gen. Oudinot denounced the armistice.

On the 1st, the overland mail from India had arrived, with Calcutta dates to the 10th of April, and Bombay to May 1. The mail brings later intelligence *from China*, which is anxiously looked for.—The reports of the India markets continue to be satisfactory. All is quiet in the Punjaub; and steps have been taken to organize British local authority there.

Sir Charles Napier's arrival at Calcutta is announced.

All accounts received from the French departments represent the appearance of the growing crops in the most favorable light, and the same may also be said of the crops in England.

In Ireland, however, although there are yet no just grounds for positive alarm, yet there is unmistakable evidence of the fatal disease in the growing potato, and especially in the vicinity of Dublin.

Lord Clarendon has officially announced that the sentence of death passed on the State prisoners in Ireland has been commuted to transportation for life.

The whole of the western provinces in Ireland are represented as in the most deplorable condition. Society is utterly disorganized.

The English press, in their review of the message of Louis Napoleon, speak of it as exhibiting an unlooked for degree of ability in its author, and as being a vigorous and eloquent exposition of public affairs. The condensed and energetic style which characterized the proclamation and addresses of the Emperor Napoleon is apparent throughout the whole message, the subjects of which, following the American model, are appropriatety divided and considered under the several heads of finance, military establishments, including the native agriculture, industry and commerce, public works and foreign affairs.

The President commences with a recital of his original engagements to the country, all of which he claims to have faithfully observed; and to these he promises to adhere.

Any detailed summary of the message would consume too large a portion of our telegraphic despatch, and we must contend ourselves with a few extracts in reference to the foreign policy of the government, and especially to the intervention in favor of the Pope; which, considering the vast influence of French politics upon the peace of Europe, are perhaps the most important portions of the message.

The President says it is the destiny of France to shake the world when she shall be agitated, and to tranquillize it when she shall be in a state of peace.

"As soon as I shall have power, some important questions must be discussed respecting various European matters. Beyond the Rhine and the Alps, from Denmark to Sicily, there is an interest for us to preserve, an influence for us to exercise.

After reviewing the important events which have taken place in Europe the past year, the message goes on to say:

At Rome a revolution was effected, which created great emotion in the Catholic and liberal world. In fact, for two years we were accustomed to behold in the Holy See a Pontiff who took the initiative in useful reforms, and whose name was repeated in *hymns of gratitude from one end of Italy* to the other—was the symbol of liberty and the guardeon of all hopes, when all of a sudden we learn with astonishment that the sovereign who was lately the idol of his people had been compelled to fly his capital.

Thus the acts of aggression which obliged Pius 9th to quit Rome, appeared to the eyes of Europe as the work of a conspiracy, rather than the movement of the people, who could not have passed in an instant from the most lively enthusiasm to the most afflicting ingratitude.

The Catholic countries sent Ambassadors to Gaeta to occupy themselves with the grave interests of papacy. France ought to represented there; but she listented without committing herself to a course of action; but after the defeat Navarra matters took a more decided turn.

Austria, in concert with Naples, answering to the appeal of the Holy Father, was notified by the French government that it should take its part, because their powers had decided upon marching on Rome to re-establish there the authority of the Pope, pure and simple.

Placed under the necessity of explaning ourselves, we had but three modes to adopt; either to oppose ourselves in arms in every species of intervention, in which case we would break with all Catholic Europe, for the sole advantage of the Roman republic, which we had not recognized or to leave the combined powers to re-establish at their will the Papal authority, or to exercise our own notion to direct our independent action. The republic of the government adopted the last mode—the rest remains to be told, and the difficulty is still unsolved.

In France the new cabinet has been formed by the coalition of Odillon Barrot and Dufaure. The new ministry is the same as the old, except that Dufaure takes the department of Minister of the Interior, M. De Tocqueville of Foreign Affairs, and M. Laquinias of Commerce. Both Bedeau and Remusat have refused to accept the Department of Foreign Affairs in consequence of the difficulties of the Italian question. Much surprise was excited by the exclusion of Marshal Bugeaud from the list.

The Paris papers generally express their disapproval of the compromise, and predict its failure.—The red republicans are especially violent in denouncing the new ministry.

M. Lesseps' idea of conquering the Romans into an affection for France has not yet been realized, and he has returned to Paris for further instructions.

Some accounts say that he was recalled, and that the same messenger carried positive instructions to General Oudinot to reduce the Holy City to subjection, at all hazard, and that having moved his army close to the city, he would commence the attack with 25,000 men on the 30th of May.

The Romans have announced their firm resolution to defend to the death the expected assault of the French, and it is stated that they have an efficient force of 80,000 men.

The Pope still *persists in demanding* the unqualified renewal of his power as a temporal ruler. This the Tribunivirates, backed by the poeple, declare they will never concede.

There is at the bottom of every heart, says Mazzini, a determination the most profound to accomplish the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope. All bear the same hatred to the government of priestcraft, and under whatever form it may be presented, we shall fight to the last against all projects of a restoration.

Austria and Hungary.—According to news from Vienna, dated May 31, General Welden had been removed from his command. It was reported that he had met with the fate of Count Stadion, and was become deranged. Field-Marshal Lieutenant Hanau assumes the command.

A report was in circulation at Vienna that the Russians met with a terrible reception at Kaschau, in retalliation for which they destroyed the city.—The facts are given as follows: The Russians having entered and taken up their position in the square, a murderous fire was opened upon them from every window. Upon this they immediately retired, surrounded the city with cannon, set fire to it at the four corners, and cut down all who attempted to escape. The *Austrian Correspondence* inserts those reports without denying them.

The Pesth papers have at last some news from Temeshvar. It appears that that fortress is in a sad condition. The Hungarians have cut off the supply of water, and the garrison is suffering from thirst and the camp fever.

The Hungarians took about 60,000 florins in silver at the fall of Buda. The garrison of 22,00 men, and 80 officers was conveyed to Debrecsin; 83 pieces of artillery, 1,400 cwt. of gunpowder, 2,000 cwt. of saltpetre, and 14,000 muskets fell into the hands of the Hungarians after the capture of Buda.

The Hungarians have, at Weisskirchen, beaten the remainder of Gen. Puchner's corps; they continued the rout at Orshova, and at length drove them into Wallachia and Turkish Servia. They are preparing to receive the Russians at Orshova.

Accounts from Southern Hungary state, that the Hungarians occupy, on the frontiers of the Danubian Principalities, positions so strong that it is almost impossible for the Russians to enter in that quarter. Concerning the march of the Russians into Gallicia, accounts from Flocznow, of the 29th ult., report that the last column of the Russians came in on that day. The whole corps consisted of 52,000 men, with 15,000 horses, and advanced towards the Carpathians, on the road to Krosno.

From the seat of war in the west the rumor which prevailed on the 31st ult., of a battle at Trentschin has been again confirmed. The Austrian troops engaged consisted of the corps of Vogel and the brigade of Benedek; while the Hungarian forces were the advanced guard under Gen. Dannenberg. The Austrians were put to flight, and were pursued down the Waagthal by the Hungarian hussars, who made fearful havoc among the fugitives. A battle is also reported to have taken place at Raab. *The city of Neitra is again in the hands of the Hungarians.*

Accounts from Debrezin, are that M. Szemere, the Hungarian premier, has sent commissioners to all counties which are threatened by the approach of the Imperialist and Russian armies, investing them *with unlimited powers, and giving them instructions* of great severity. The countries which are at a distance from the scene of war are placed under the jurisdiction of the usual civic authorities. The clergy of all sects (says the correspondent of the *Times*) are wandering about the country in their clerical costumes, and preaching a crusade against the foreign invaders.

The Austrians, in the county of Kanissa, south of the Drau, had withdrawn to Letenye, a station on the borders of Crotia, so that at this moment the Hungarians in the southwest stand close to Steirmark, and by making an irruption into the Mur Valley, could easily threaten even Gratz.

The Austrian army, probably in consequence of the fall of Ofen, has made at Presburg, a retrogade movement. They evacuated Bos on the island of Schutt, which was immediately occupied by the Hungarians.

The *Prague Zeitung* says that all the disposable provisions and forage in the fortresses Josephstadt, as well as the military stores, have been sent to Pardiwitz, from whence they have been sent to Hungary. The military stores sent are so great that all the luggage trains have latterly been employed solely *for military transports.*

Germany.—The last sitting of the German Parliament at Frankfort took place on the 30th ult., when none of the ministers were present. A motion of the committee of safety was then read, admitted to the debate, discussed, divided upon, and carried with a majority of 71 votes against 64.—The motion was, that the House should withdraw from Frankfort, and continue its sitting at Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg. When the resolution was passed, the speaker, addressing the House, protested that the resolution was quite unnecessary, and resigned his office and seat. Herr Lowe (of Calbe) then took the chair, and the House adjourned to meet at Stuttgart. A proclamation has been issued by the speaker and the clerks of the Parliament, inviting the members to meet at Stuttgart on the 4th instant. It was expected at Frankfort that from 70 to 80 members would obey the summons. The *Kolner Zeitung publishes an official correspondence* in which the archduke regent, in reply to communications from the Prussian Government, declares that he will only consult the interest of Germany in fixing the time when he may resign, and will permit no power on earth to force him from the post entrusted to him.

The insurrection maintains its ground in Baden and the Palatine. In a battle with the Hessian troops at Heppenheim, the Republicans drove their antagonists from the field in disorder. In Wurtemberg a revolution is imminent. In the Palatine the insurgents have retaken Worms.

The Grand Duke of Baden, by a proclamation, dated Frankfort, the 2d inst., declares null all the measures of the Provisional Government, announces that imperial troops are about to enter the Duchy, and he promises an amnesty to all, except the chiefs who may have taken part in the insurrection, provided they make a voluntary submission before any combat with the troops shall take place.

The *Cologne Gazette* announces that the troops of Electoral Hesse have refused to march against the insurgents of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Denmark and Holstein.—We have received Hamburg papers to the 4th instant inclusively, but they contain little news of importance from the seat of war. The German troops still pushed their works before Fredericа, but had not bombarded the place for several days. The Danish troops in Jutland still occupied Aarhuns, but the German outposts were within a very short distance of that place. The most important news is, that the Danish Minister of Marine has issued an order, directing all possible attention to be shown to the officers and crews of a division of the Russian fleet, which is to be stationed in the Great Belt and neighboring waters, and which is to render such assistance to the Danes as is consonant with the instructions received by Admiral Lazareth (Lazareg?) its Commander. The Danish Admirality Courts have already condemned several German vessels, and they have likewise condemned several neutral vessels, among which are one or two English, for breaking the Danish blockades.

The Danish blockade is now enforced most strictly. Small coasters are prevented from entering or leaving the Elbe, and it is stated from Cuxhaven that six or eight Danish gunboats are expected off the Elbe immediately to assist the blockading squadron.

Copenhagen papers of the 2d instant states that General Pritzwitz was slowly advancing his troops over the whole breadth of the Jutland Peninsula, which now and then caused some skirmishing.

The Accident at the Falls.—We have just received the following telegraphic despatch from a gentleman at the Falls, of the particulars of the accident there last evening.

Niagara Falls, June 23.

Last evening at a quarter before 8 o'clock, while a party of ladies and gentleman were visiting the Luna Island, among whom were the lady and litte daughter of Mr. Deforest, and young Chas. C. Addington, and several others, and while the little girl was standing on the very brink of the river, and only some 20 feet from the Falls, and holding by the hand of a young gentleman whose name I have not learned—.

Young Addington came up and said playfully.—"I am going to throw you in," touching her lightly on her shoulder—when she sprang forward with a sufficient force to slip from the had of the young genteman who held her.

She was instantly followed by Addington, who caught her, and in the effort, was prostrated by the force of the water, throwing the little girl at the same time so near the shore that the young gentleman who had her hand nearly caught her, but saving himself by catching hold of some brush on shore.—In an instant young Addington and the little girl were swept over the Falls.

No human effort could avail them. A single moment threw them beyond the reach of all mortal aid. Young Addington was a young man of excelent character, of high and generous impulses. He was the only son of the bereaved family residing in Buffalo.

They are here now—their grief is intense—no event has ever cast such gloom over our village. The body of the little girl has just been recovered and will be sent to Buffalo by this afternoon train. It was carried to the house of Squire Hewlett, where it was laid out and prepared for sending by the cars.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Gold in Illinois.—The Chicago *Tribune* has seen gold that was found on the bank of the Des Plaines, a few miles from that city. It is in the form of minute scales mixed with comminuted quartz. It was found running in veins, and seemed to be abundant. The yellow dust has been subjected to the test of acids, and so far it stands the test perfectly.

A wag in new Orleans has had a parrot taught to cry—"Gen. Taylor hates, nay *loathes* proscription."

THE GOLD NEWS BY THE CRESCENT CITY.

The New Orleans papers of the 11th instant, state that the steamer Crescent City arrived there on the 10th from Chagres, which place she left on the 4th.

The Crescent City, (by special order) brings three mails, consisting of fifteen mail bags, some as far back as March last.

Capt. Forbes, of the steamship California, came passenger on the Crescent City, having left San Francisco on the 1st of May. He brings news to the date of his departure.

Capt. Forbes represents the Pacific as a most delightful sea. The weather is always free from storms, and the water calm and smooth as a mirror. Slight fogs occasionally impede navigation; but they are seldom of a long duration.

Among the vessels which had sailed from Panama was an old ship called the Humboldt. She had gone around originally as a coal vessel, and lay at Panama 5 months without employment. At last a speculative individual purchased her for $60,000, and fitted her up for passengers, of whom she took 320 at $200 each. The lucky owner arrived in the Crescent City, with his $60,000.

The Crescent City brings 126 passengers. She also brings a most substantial evidence of the richness of the gold regions, in the shape of nearly $1,000,000 in gold; $500,000 of this are as freight, and the balance is brought by the passengers.

We learn from Capt. Forbes that the marvellous stories respecting the abundance of gold, are not at all exaggerated, but on the contrary, fall far short of the reality. The limits of the region in which the precious metal abounds are becoming more extended every day by new discoveries. As low down the coast as Santa Barbara, near the line of Lower California, gold has been found in large quantities. Pieces of gold weighing 80 ounces are not unfrequently seen in San Francisco, while specimens weighing from two to four ounces are common.—The abundance of gold and the facility with which it is accumulated, have very naturally produced the effect of raising the price of labor immensely. So strong is the attraction towards the mines, that there are at San Francisco upwards of fifty vessels, of different nations, deserted by their crews. Although $100 per month is freely offered for seamen, none can be engaged even at that high rate. The U. S. sloop of war Warren arrived on the 30th of April, and within 24 hours fifteen men deserted, and took their way to the mines. It is almost impossible to retain men on board the Government ships.

San Francisco is crowded with the immigrants, *such vast numbers of whom are continually pouring* into the place. Accommodations of any kind are scarcely to be obtained. The meanest hut or shed, such as here would be considered uninhabitable, commands enormous rent. Good provisions are almost equally scarce. The coarsest kind of food must be used, as no other can be procured. No person stays any longer in San Francisco than he can help: but all who are luckly enough to procure transportation, immediately take their departure for the mining districts. When they arrive there, they find no difficulty in accumulating almost any amount of the precious metal. Three to four ounces of gold is considered a common day's work. Less than that induces the digger to move to a richer spot. Much more is occasionally gained in a few hours, as the possessors of the large lumps may attest.

There was a great deal of conversation in *California respecting the establishment* of a Provisional Government, but as yet nothing had been done.—The people are anxiously awaiting news of the action of Congress upon the subject, not having heard of the failure of that body to act upon the subject. In the event of nothing being done by Congress, it was generally understood that when miners should return in the fall, a State Government would be established.

From the Alta Californian, March 29.

Our town has been convulsed within the last week, with the intelligence that the military had arrayed itself against the people, and that the commanding officer of the Pacific Division, had in effect pronounced the action of the legislative assembly for this district null and void. So far as the Government was in operation in this territory previous to the arrival of General Smith, it was not even a *de facto* Government. True, it had assumed the *authority to tax us, by levying a duty on imports*, but it has not given, nor attempted to give, us one of the blessing which we have a right to expect from the power that raises a revenue for its support from us. It has not only taxed us without law and without representation, but it has taxed us without even a Government.

Fire at San Jose.—The house and store of Dr. Stokes, at the Pueblo de San Jose, was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 6th inst. The loss is estimated at about $10,000.

An Incident.—We have received from a friend in Troy, N. Y., six dollars in *bank notes*; for a years' subscription to our paper. We shall send the paper, but what use we are to make of three two dollar bills on the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy, is more than we can imagine.

The Rev. J. W. Douglass, a graduate of Yale College, and recently from New York, as passenger in the steamer California, has received and accepted, an invitation from the people of the Pueblo de San Jose, to take up his residence there as a preacher of the gospel, and the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars has been promptly raised for his support the ensuing year.

Iron Warehouses.—Several iron warehouses and dwellings are soon expected. Among the number is one 120 feet long, for the enterprising firm of Starkey, Janion & Co.

Among the passengers by the Crescent City, it will be seen, are Col. Hughes, of the Topographical, engineers, and his party, *who have been exploring* and surveying different routes for a railroad across the Isthmus. We learn from Col. Hughes that he has been successful beyond his most sanguine expectations, having ascertained, and fully explored and surveyed a splendid route, from Limon or Navy Bay to Panama, the whole distance of which, from ocean to ocean, is but forty-six miles, and the summit elevation only 275 feet above the Pacific—the greatest grades on the Atlantic slope being only twenty feet per mile, and on the Pacific side forty feet, with abundance of the finest timber and other material along the route.

Limon Bay is not only free from any bar, but has one of the finest harbors in the world, with abundance of water for the largest ships of war, close up to the shore, where the road will be located.

The works on the road will be commenced immediately, and completed and in operation within two years.

Col. Hughes confirms the information that the Isthmus is entirely clear of passengers, all of whom have found means of conveyance to their respective destinations.

We further learn from Col. Hughes that besides the gold in the Crescent City, two million more had crossed the Isthmus during the month of May, a portion of it only from California, and the balance from the South, though a part of the latter had no doubt originally come from California also.

The Trade of the Upper Lakes.—The Buffalo Commercial, of Monday, the 4th inst., gives an account of the lake commerce, which will surprise those of our citizens who have never traveled upon what Mr. Ewing called the "desert waste of waters." That paper reported as having at Buffalo, from various ports on the upper lakes, from Saturday noon to Monday noon, 13 steamers 5 propellers, 1 bark, 8 brigs and 70 schooners, freighted with 200,000 bushels of wheat, 180,000 bushels of corn, and 24,000 barrels of flour—equal to an aggregate of half a million bushels of grain, besides the usual quantity of provisions and lumber which accompanies a fleet from the west.

Of the mode in which these large receipts are to be disposed of, the Commercial remarks:

"The elevators are nearly all full, and as near as we can get at it, there is not storage room enough for over 130,000 bushels. Some 100,00 bushels have been said to arrive, and this quantity will go into boats. The balance will have to be provided for in some way or another, and as the break in the canal will detain boats some three or four days, forwarders who are fortunate enough to have boats here, will obtain a slight advance in canal freights."

Lime.—We would caution persons against the use of slacked lime as a disinfecting agent. It has no more virtue than so much sand. Un-slacked lime, according to the testimony of all who have tried it, possesses great virtue. Where the former has been used, it should be immediately substituted by the latter.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1849.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of previous notice given, delegates from the several wards, boroughs and Townships, of Erie county, *met in convention at the Reed House in Erie*, on Thursday, the 28th inst., and organized by calling Hon. M. HUTCHINSON, of Girard, to the chair, and appointing B. F. Sloan, of Erie, Secretary.

The object of the convention having been stated, and the credentials of delegates examined, the following gentlemen were, on motion, appointed a Central Committee for the ensuing year, viz:

David Olin, Esq., of Girard; William W. Wyatt, of Harbprcreek; E. W. Gerrish, Esq., of Washington; Murray Whallon: William G. Arbuckle and William A. Galbraith, Esqrs., of Erie; and Henry Gingrich, of Mill Creek.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for delegates to the State convention at Pittsburgh, which resulted in the choice of Murray Whallon, Esq., of Erie, as Senatorial; and William A. Galbraith, Esq., of Erie, and R. S. Brawley, Esq., of North East, as Representative Delegates.

The convention then, on motion, adjourned.

M. HUTCHINSON, *President.*

B. F. Sloan, *Secretary.*

"DEMOCRATIC ABUSE."

The whigs, or rather those who profess to speak for them, have become all at once exceedingly sensitive in regard to "abuse," and in their new found zeal for the amenities of political warfare, denominate almost every stricture of the Democratic press with this name. Time has been, however, when they were not as sensitive as this—when they were not as careful of the public morals and the etiquette of Editorial courtesy. We have some slight recollections that abuse of Democratic officials, and Democratic Editors, constituted the entire stock in trade of these same men, who are now so loud in their condemnation of what they please to style, "Democratic Abuse." Then, the more abuse they could heap upon the head of the President the better. But that was when Gen. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, or Mr. Polk, occupied the white House. Then the President, his conduct and his acts, were fair subjects for criticism—a criticism, too, which partook more of the fierceness of personal hate, that an honest difference of opinion in regard to certain measures. We recollect very well, too, that some of these presses, which are now *whining* over what they call "Democratic Abuse," were the most abusive of the three Democratic Administrations we have named. We know, too, that one of these papers, the *Gazette*, during the whole sixteen years embraced in the Administrations of Jackson, Van Buren and Polk, was never known to utter a sentence concerning them, except to find fault—was never known to speak of them, except with a sneer, or utter a generous sentiment concerning them politically or personally. Yet such papers presume to talk about the "abuse" Democrats are heaping upon Gen. Taylor. Were the charge true, *which it is not*, they should be the last to complain. They have pursued two of the patriots we have named with their abuse even to the Grave, but when the chalice they have pressed to the lips of others is retured to their own in the shape of true and fair criticism of the acts and conduct of the man who procured his election by promises and pledges he never intendad to fulfil, they turn and attempt to seek sympathy from the people by the cry of "Democratic Abuse." "Democratic Abuse," forsooth! Did Democrats ever descend to the slander of the lady of the chief Magistrate, as the whigs did in the case of the Lady of Gen. Jackson! Did Democrats ever turn out a grey-headed and competent officer, who served faithfully and bravely in our war with Great Britain under the galliant Perry, to make room for the *slanderer* of Gen. Jackson's wife! Did Democrats ever charge upon the President the crime of *arson*, in conniving at the burning of the Treasury buildings! No! yet these same whig papers that now *whine* over the strictures of the Democratic press, and this administration over which they are so sensitive, *did all this*, and *more*! True, the Democratic press have said that although Gen. Taylor *won imperishable laurels* on the field of battle, he is not capable of performing the duties of Chief Magistrate with either credit to himself or benefit to the country, and every day's experience proves the assersion correct. He has delegated the powers canferred upon him by the people to his cabinet, composed of men irresponsible to the people, and in whose selection they have no voice. The constitution makes him the President, but he has nulified that sacred instrument, and formed a Presidential co-partnership, in which Ewing, Clayton, Collamar, & Co. exercise *more power than himself*. Now, were those men responsible to the people, the Democracy would not have a word to say—they would not even indulge in "abuse"—but they are not. The people know them only as his cabinet—his constitutional advisers—while in reality they are the President. That the Democracy are indignant at this, is not to be wondered at—that they should speak of it in severe terms is natural—but that such strictures are abusive, *we deny!* Gen. Taylor stands before the world as the falsifyer of the most sacred and oft-repeated voluntary pledges—pledges *made, as it now appears, only to catch votes of every* feather—and because the Democracy have repeated these pledges, and held them up as broken, they are accused of abusing him. If this is "abuse," whigs will get used to it before they are four years older, for they can rest assured that the Democracy will do their duty to the country, and expose the imbecility and hypocracy of the man who now *nominally* occupies the white house. They will not shrink at whig *misrepresentation*, for they are used to that by an experience of twenty years. They will call things by their right names in spite of whining sycophants, or canting hypocrits.

Liberal Donation.—We learn from the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, that the Hon. James Buchanan, has presented to the City Councils of Lancaster, in trust, the handsome sum of $4000, par bonds, to remain as a perpetual fund, the *interest whereof* is to be annually expended in the purchase of fuel for the use of poor and indigent females, during inclement winter seasons. The interest of this sum has been applied to this object, during the last and previous winters, but the principal is now established, in the name of the City Councils, as a *permanent* fund. This is a munificent charity, granted by a generous and noble heart for the relief of a class of sufferers, who are peculiar objects of sympathy. May the distinguished donor realize, that it is even "more blessed to *give*, than to receive."

Immigration.—To show how, year after year, increases the crowd of foreigners who seek a refuge from wars and famine, and a want of employment at home, go as far back, says the N. Y. Express, as five years only—to 1844. In the year from January to May, inclusive, there were 10,756 *immigrants* arrived at New York; since which the increase has gone on until the present year, when, in the corresponding months, the number of immigrants who arrived at New York was 84, 046; or 21,311 more than there were during the corresponding months of 1848, and 63,290 more than arrived during the same time in 1844. Of the immigrants in 1840, 50,820 were from Ireland: 18,363 from Germany; 9,248 from England; and 2,869 from Scotland.

☞The *Gazette* says its charge of last week against the *Lancaster Intelligencer* was made on the authority of a *whig* paper in Lancaster. The *Gazette* will probably learn by and by that *it* is not the only whig paper in the State that is in the habit of "bearing false witness against its neighbors." To use its own language, "there is one not a hundred miles from Erie" that is in the habit *of doing so weekly.*

The Erie Railway Co. has made a contract for 5,000 tons iron to be delivered at N. Y. $42,40 payable in sound mortgage bonds at par, and are now negotiating for 5,000 tons more, which will be sufficient to complete the road to Dunkirk.

A TRIBUTE TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FROM AN OPPONENT.

The following article, complaining of the want of some settled policy on the part of the present *octave* Administration, from the *New York Mirror*, a paper which contributed *more to* the election of "old Zack," than any other one journal in the Union, is one of the most complete tributes to the policy of the Democratic party we recollect to have seen. It is *involuntary*, but none the less true:

The Whig Press and Whig Principles.—There never was a time when the whig party wanted a fugleman more than the present. It is the universal complaint among editors, that they don't know what to write about or fight about. "Appointments," "removals," "proscription," have been the leading topics of discussion ever since the inauguration of Gen. Taylor, until we are sick at the sight of the words.

There seems to be no settled policy on the part of the administration, no definite course marked out, no principles at issue, no "platform" of party to support or defend.

* * * * *

But of the great measures that are to be carried out under the whig administration, we hear little or nothing beyond a vague conservatism, which is safely considered as an anti-democratic doctrine. The old issues, as we earnestly contended during the canvass, are "obsolete ideas." The project of a National Bank is dead, buried, and damned forever. The tariff, the whigs dare not meddle with, except to change it from the ad valorem to the specific scale. It never can be raised essentially; and to modify its operations, is all the protectionists can ever hope to effect. The doctrine of free-soil is the pervading sentiment of the North, and belongs by right to the creed of the whig party; yet, as the administration has not shown its hand on the subject, the press seem afraid to touch it, and the democrats are stealing "the thunder." The new organ of the government, the *Republic*, is likely to play *Rouge et Noir* on the slavery question—its editors representing both the northern and southern sections of the Union. We shall expect the complexion of its leaders to resemble the keys of a piano forte in this particular.

The *National Intelligencer* has as yet given us no order of exercises; no programme of performances. It is *very venerable in tone; exceedingly respectful in sentiment*; and always reminds us of the white-headed gentlemen of the old school, with a ruffled shirt, silk stockings, and gold headed cane, carefully feeling its way along the well-trodden path, and excessively careful of soiling its shoe buckles.

The *Courier and Enquirer* lies swinging in the offing, like a big ship whose destination *for the next four years* is a matter of uncertainty to the outsiders. The course of the *Express* is likely to depend more upon the winds and currents, than upon the influences of the compass, chart, or rudder. The *Commercial Advertiser* maintains its usual conference-meeting tone, and like a venerable archdeacon in gold spectacles and white cravet, is a very pattern of propriety. The *Philadelphia North American* deals in elaborate essays, which are probably highly instructive to the proof-reader, but possess no interest for the general mind. The *Albany Evening Journal* is eaten up with Sewardism, and looking only to the "all hail hereafter." The *Boston Atlas* and *Providence Journal* still stand by the New England Spindles, and seems to regard the entire nation as one vast manufacturing village, for whose especial interest the cry of "protection" is faintly kept up.

The great champions of the whig party are just now in a state of "masterly inactivity." The "Expounder" of the constitution has nothing to expound: and the author of the "American system" seems to have finished his work. The generals have unbuckled their swords, the privates have stacked their arms, and the sergeants and corporals are taking a nap. Who will beat the *reveille?*

The whig party, according to this whig, is without a head—a leader—a superior mind, capable of stearing their patched up ship into a *safe harbor* The letters on their guide board are obliterated, and the measures to which they point, "obsolete ideas." Owing to the wisdom of the Democratic party—the truth of its theories, and the success of its measures, "the (whig Editors) don't know what to write about, or fight about." A precious confession this. The measures they have been contending for, for years—the theories they have advocated of banks, protection, and corporate and monied privileges, where are they? "Obsolete ideas" say this supporter of the President, and hence there's "no policy on the part of the Administration, no definite course marked out, *no principles at issue*, no 'platform' of party to support or defend." What is this but a *confession* that the factions, mad and insane, opposition which at times has marked the course of the whig party for the last twenty years, was but the result of an overweening desire for the spoils of office? What is this but an acknowledgment that they dare not disturb the measures which the Democracy have so long and so faithfully labored to establish? It is certainly nothing else, and therefore must be considered as an *involuntary* tribute to the political honesty and sagacity of the men they have so deeply libeled and abused—the immortal Jackson and Polk! For twenty years the whigs have contended for *spoils alone*, says this confession in effect, and hence, "Appointments, removals, proscription, have been the leading topics of discussion ever since the inauguration of Gen. Taylor, untill" he, (the Editor of the Mirror,) "is sick at the sight of the words." And why should he not be, if he possesses the least spark of political honesty? Gen. Taylor promised to "proscribe proscription," to make honesty and capacity the only qualifications for office, and the want of them, the only grounds for removal—instead of which, however, it has only been necessary to prove a man a Democrat to bring his head to the block, and instead of instituting a rigid search into the character and qualifications of applicants, the favors of the President appear to have been bestowed by lottery. No wonder then the Editor of the *Mirror* is "sick at the sight of the words" Gen. Taylor pledged himself in more than thirty letters to expunge from the political vocabulary, and which pledges, bear in mind, secured him his election. His election secured by such means, and the pledges broken, it is now discovered by one of his supporters, and no insignificant one either, that the "*whigs dare not meddle with the tariff*, except to change it from the ad valorem to the specific scale,"—that "it never can be *raised* essentially,"—and that a "modification of its operations, is *all* the protectionists can hope to effect." Could a higher tribute be paid to the past efforts of the Democratic party, in regard to protection, than this? They have contended for years with freaful odds against this principle of "protection"—they have boldly claimed that the greatest prosperity of *all* classes could be secured by a tariff for revenue—and now, when they are defeated, unfairly we are bound to believe by false pledges, their opponents are forced to acknowledge that they *dare not* disturb that policy. It was more than poetic fire—it was prophetic—that inspired the poet when he wrote:

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are here."

☞Melancholy Occurrence.—On Sabbath last, while returning from Church at Gravel Run, and crossing at the mouth of Conneautee Creek which was very high in consequence of the heavy rain that morning, *overflowing*, as was supposed, the bridge, a buggy containing Mr. Ash, Miss Ash, and Miss Lucinda Phelps, daughter, of Mr. Theodore Phelps, of Washington township, and Miss Strong, daughter of Mr. C. B. Strong, of Waterford township, was precipitated into the water, either by reason of the bridge being gone or by driving off it, and, sad to relate, all the ladies were drowned. Miss Strong had been engaged teaching School in the neighborhood of Mr. Phelps and Mr. Ash. Young Mr. Ash, who drove the buggy, was saved by being washed against a boat tied below the bridge. Up till Tuesday evening none of the bodies except that of Miss Strong had been found. The accident has caused a deep sensation in the neighborhood of its occurrence. —*Gazette.*

☞ Col. Wm. Bigler, of Clearfield, visited our Sactum on Thursday. The Colonel, in company with his lady, had been to the Falls, and was on his way home. We found him, as far as we could judge from the short time he remained among us, all he had been represented by his personal friends—gentlemanly, affable, talented, and a thorough Democrat. Had he been our candidate for Governor last fall, we firmly believe success would have perched upon the Democratic standard in the State and nation. We are disposed, however, to let the past be forgotten so far as its disasters are concerned, firmly believing that there is a "good time coming" when the *Colonel, or some other good man*, will lead us to victory.

Marriage.—Brevet Lieut. Col. Braxton Bragg was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Eliza B., daughter of the late Richard G. Ellis, in the Parish of Terrebonne, L., on the 7th inst. "A little more grape, Captain Bragg."

OREGON TERRITORY.

While all eyes naturally turn to the golden sands of California, and the mind exults in the master stroke of policy which secured us such a brilliant treasure, we should not forget that the same genius and policy has given to our country another Territory upon the Pacific coast equally as valuable, if not as brilliant—we mean the territory of Oregon. For this reason we invite attention to the following extracts from the *Baltimore Sun*, derived from authentic sources by that paper. These extracts will give our readers some idea of the *soil*, climate, minerals, fruit &c. of that Territory. If these statements are true, and all accounts corroborate them, Oregon is one of the most delightful countries in the world for a residence. The climate is as mild as that of Maryland, and its soil contains and produces everything, not even excepting a pretty bountiful yield of gold. Let it be remembered that we owe the national ownership of this fine territory to the patriotism of James K. Polk and his Democratic friends in Congress, as well as the golden plains of its neighbor, California. Let it also be remembered that the whig party denounced both as worthless, and opposed their acquisition. While these facts should be treasured up by the politicians and the people, it will no doubt strike the philosophic mind as a wonderful providence that the Atlantic coast was first peopled and civilized, for if the Pacific coast had been, the barren and hard surface of the former never would have been subdued by the people of the latter:

Mines, Metals, &c.—Iron ore is known to exist in the country. It is said that there is an extensive bed of good pipe ore ten miles below this city, and one mile from the Willamette river. Other beds of iron ore, more or less extensive, are said to have been discovered. It is believed that iron ore in abundance, and of good quality, exists in Oregon. Extensive beds of rich lead ore have been discovered in different parts of the territory. Black lead of a superior quality is known to exist in abundance in the middle portion of Oregon, between the Columbia and the British possessions. Copper of a very pure quality is said to exist in the western portion of the Territory, between the British possessions and the Columbia. Eastern and northeastern Oregon abounds in granite and marble. Sandstone is found in different portions of the country, some beds of which are sufficiently hard for building purposes, while others are soft. Limestone is also found in the different portions of the country. Stone coal has been discovered in several places at the foot of the Cascade mountains in the neighborhood of the Columbia, on the Cowlitz river, on the Columbia in Catalamet bay, and in the vicinity of the coast, about 70 miles below the mouth of the Columbia. The coal from these localities have been but imperfectly tested. A good article of coal same vein corps out on the coast south of the 49th parallel.

Platinum is said to exist in vast quantities in the Flathead county, in the neighborhood of Fort Okanagan.

Gold has been discovered in several different places in Oregon, but nowhere as yet in great abundance.—Within the last three weeks gold has been discovered on the Santiam river, a tributary of the Willamette, taking its rise in the *neighborhood of Mount Jefferson.* Some persons engaged in gold digging on the Santiam are making $4 per day, and think the prospect good for finding the gold considerably abundant when, from the disappearance of the snow, they shall be able to penetrate into the mountains. We have conversed with several who have returned from the California gold mines, all agree in ascribing striking similarity in the geographical character of several portions of Eastern and Southern Oregon and the gold regions of California, and they all unite in the confident opinion that will be found in great abundance in Oregon.

Timber.—The timber of Oregon consists of pine, fir, cedar, oak, spruce, hemlock, cotton wood, cherry, and maple. Probably there is no country in the world where timber grows so strikingly straight and beautiful, and such gigantic altitude and dimensions as in Oregon. Two hundred feet is but a moderate heighth for the growth of firs, cedars and spruce, and they frequently attain a much greater altitude. We have seen elder growing in Oregon three inches in circumference, and hazle thirty in circumference and of the height of forty feet. Black alder and a species of laurel grow to what would be termed, in most countries, large trees—logs of alder have been obtained thirty-ty-two inches in diameter, of the laurel four feet in diameter.

In Westertern Oregon groves of timber are found skirting and separating prairies, but the immense timber districts are mainly confined to the neighborhood of the coast of the Pacific, to the Coast, Cascade and Blue ranges of mountains and the immediate vicinity of the river. There are about thirty saw-mills in Oregon, yet lumber is worth $30 per thousand here, and $120 per thousand at San Francisco. There are many unoccupied mill-sites in the country, where a mill could be stocked with logs for a year without clearing off more ground than would be required for the convenient use of the mill.

Atmosphere, Climate and Healthfulness of Oregon.—The same clear atmosphere which is described between Oregon and the Missouri river, smiles benignantly over all the country. Objects may be seen with the unaided eye at the distance of 200 miles, and the eye still reaches off beyond in search of a more distant object upon which to rest. Persons abroad may form some idea of the charming transparency of the atmosphere of Oregon from the fact that, at this city, (lat. 45 deg. 30 min.,) daylight and twilight, in the longest days of summer, consume 21 out of the 24 hours of the day.

From location upon the Pacific, and from being traversed from north to south by mountain ranges, the climate of Oregon is necessarily diversified. That portion between the Rocky and Blue mountains possesses a remarkably salubrious climate, sufficiently warm and delightfully agreeable in summer, but cold and frequently *snow-mantled in winter.* That portion between the Blue and Cascade mountains, it is believed, possesses one of the most mildly temperate, even and invigorating climates on the face on the earth; snow, rain or hail seldom fall except in the spring or fall; yet excellent consecutive crops of wheat, corn, oats, peas, potatoes and garden vegetables have been raised there without irrigation, and *almost the entire surface of the country is bountifully* overspread with the richest of grasses. That portion between the Cascade mountains and the Pacific enjoys a climate eminently pure and healthy, and as mild at 48 degrees of north latitude as the opposite side of the continent does at 40.

Rains fall occasionally in June, July and September, more frequently in October, February, March, April and May; and frequently, although far from incessantly, in November, December and January. The prevailing winds of winter are from the south and southwest, and of summer from the north and nothwest. South winds here are slightly less warm than in most parts of the United States, and they are less, certainly, and much less copiously attended with rains.

Oregon is now, at home, known to be, and, ere long, abroad must become proverbial for its healthfulness.—

Grain and Fruit.—Winter wheat may be sown from July to March. Red wheat takes the character of spring wheat and ripens the same season, if sown in April.—By sowing wheat after oats, nearly as much oats is obtained as wheat. There are many fields from which two, three, and perhaps more successive good crops of oats have been taken from one sowing. Peas sown broadcast, with or without oats, bring a product about equal to wheat. Apple and peach trees perfect abundant fruit annually. There are a few bearing pear trees in the country Apple trees of less than two inches in diameter, are loaded with fruit.

Wild white plums, grapes, cherries, and black, red, and yellow currants are indigenous to some portions of Oregon, but are rarely found in this valley. A choice white plum grows in the Umpqua valley upon a tree, or rather shrub, so small that their growing and ripened fruit bends them to the ground. Several gentlemen of the immigration of 1847 brought through good selections of growing fruit trees.

Oregon may be set down as well suited to the growth and perfection of fruits. Wild berries are very abundant, some of which are peculiarly delicious. The berries are strawberries, dewberries, whortleberries, sallalberries, black and yellow raspberries, gooseberries, juneberries and cranberries.

The cranberries are good, but found in abundance only in the vicinity of the ocean. The prairies may be truly said to be literally red with strawberries, and the timbered openings blue with whortleberries, in their season.

The whortleberry bush, except in the mountains, like the Umpqua plumb shrub, is borne prostrate upon the earth's grassy covering from the weight of its delicious fruit. The wild strawberry of Oregon is larger and better than any we have ever seen, except the largest of the large garden cultivated English strawbery. The whortleberry has more accidity than those of unshaded growth, growing east of the mountains. English goosberies and currants are cultivated here with success.

Valley between the Coast Range and the Pacific.—Until recently, the coast range of Mountains has been supposed to form the immediate shore of the Pacific; such is the appearance from the sea, but the fact is otherwise. The coast of the Pacific has been explored about 100 miles south of the mouth of the Columbia, and for this distance the bold rocky reef forming the shore of the Pacific is found to be distant from the coast range of mountains, and separated from it by a very considerable valley. This valley is from about two to twelve miles in width, mostly covered with timber, yet containing many prairies, some of which are several miles in extent. The soil of the valley is deep, black and rich.

Some of the prairies are covered with clover, and other grasses; but they are more usually covered with fern, which grows to the height of eight, and some say ten feet. Fern lands have been usually avoided in this country; yet a tall, heavy growth of fern indicates a rich deep soil.

Rough Notes in Mexico.—No. 5.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

NEAR DURANGO, Feb. 1, 1849.

On leaving the place from which my last was dated, the road ascends for a full league; after which, with much labor among the rocks, and torturing itself into a hundred serpentine folds to avoid "aroyos," it emerges into as beautiful a region as eye could rest upon. Narrow valleys and high mountains are behind us; and vast grassy plains, like the monster waves of a subsiding sea, covered with the grape and the palm, are before us.—The road is generally smooth and hard as cement. Immense herds are feeding about us—the water is excellent, and ranches and haciendas give token of a more plentiful region. This timberless region continued until we arrived at hacienda "Chora," about fifteen miles back.

In the proprietor of this place we discovered that great rarity in Mexico, *a gentleman with an intelligent, well-bred family.* We have a very faint recollection of casting two or three (meant to be) very loving glances, at a very beautiful sister-in-law of the Dones, and feeling our vanity cut on finding it "no go." The riddle was solved when looking into our pocket mirror, ah! bless you, the sun had made terrible inroads on our beauty—there was a great scab on the end of our proboscis, and "darkness covered the face thereof." For the benefit of those interested, I will give as this gentleman's name Sig. Don Hardname Thunderbank.

Leaving *Chora* we entered a grove of very fine timber, the first that could be called such, since Walnut Springs were passed. It is a most delightful grove and I believe, together with the place it belongs to, is know as the "Labore do Gaudeloope." Small parties were going and coming with marketing—occasionally a carriage would dash by—and other indications were observable that we were approaching a city.

We met one carriage escorted by a detachment of lancers, whose yellow facings and dancing plumes contrasted beautifully with the dark green foliage of the trees.—My trimmed lazy don looked curiously on us, and discovering we were Yankees vouchsafed a very respectful nod. This forest has some reputation for robbers. We are about ninety miles from Cuncume, and nine from Durango. From Durango to Mazatlan, a Pacific port, by the nearest traveled route (and that must be on mules) is called 250 miles. I find it very difficult to get a correct idea of distances on this route. The natives generally can give but a poor idea of it, but by some little calculation and a good deal of guessing, I make it less than nine hundred miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Mazatlan. From there it is said that at this season of the year vessels can reach San Francisco, Alta California, in four or five days, but are much longer returning. The route is not capable of supporting large parties, nor is there any necessity of more than six persons traveling in company. I make these remarks for the benefit of California emigrants, a number of whom are now on this same track. The general course from the gulf is South of Westward.

DURANGO, February 12, 1849.

Emerging form the wood through which we had been traveling, at the same time rounding the point of a mountain, the turrets and domes of Durango burst upon our view, now a league distant. Like most towns in this country, the avenues to it are lined with miserable mud hovels of sun dried brick, half in ruins, built in huddles and hedged about with the magay or other plant. I have only found the magay in the mountain regions. We wound our way through these until we arrived at the *garitas*, or custom house outpost; a building a little more presuming in its appearance than its fellows, with the government arms over the door; two or three droves of pack mules standing about, and a half dozen loafers in the immediate doorway.

Here we were halted, our papers examined, and we thoroughly catechised as to our duties, whether we had sold anything on the route, &c. Whilst here we heard a fellow report his two jack-ass loads of chickens and eggs, and then levy the duties on them; at the same time he would be in danger of robbery three miles from the city. A man from the establishment was detailed who took charge of our papers and wagons, and we started for the custom house proper. The streets through which we passed looked quite clean, the houses comfortable, the shops bright, and I began to give the place credit for being an improvement on the rest of Mexico, when all at once, in one of their little passes, we stumbled on a colony of as miserable looking set of humans, living in the dirtiest little thatched huts I ever saw. They were wood or coal venders, I don't remember which.

The custom house is situated near the centre of the city, and is quite a fine building, as well as those in its vicinity. Our arrival here made something of a stir; a hundred dirty fellows crowded around to stare at us, and numerous very official looking gentlemen passed about as if they really had something to do. This ordeal passed, that is to say, when it was discovered from the correctness of our papers that there was no chance of confiscating our property, we were allowed, by giving security for the payment of the consumption duties, to go our way in peace. Passing up a street or two we put up at the "*Meson de San Francisco,*" a sort of place where one can get a room furnished after the style of soldier's barracks, a stall for your animals, and which answers in this country for a tavern. Here you can be furnished with edibles, or you may feed at a resteraut, ("*Fonda*") but supposing you to be expert in the culinary art, you may attend market, slip into a store hard by your quarters, buy you three cents worth of wood, and are at perfect liberty to cook your own supper.

The latter course I find is pursued by most of the people who come about here. We tried our hosts table and were just picking teeth over the first meal (a very rough one by the way) when we were quite bluntly dunned for the pay, and by way of that especial courtesy paid to foreigners, charged double price. After this, one very naturally concludes that the credit system is not in vogue here, and moreover, that even in the smallest matter you must make your bargain beforehand or run a great risk of being cheated.

There may however be another reason for the *dun*, when I tell you that scarce a family, even of the most opulent in the cities, have two days' provision in their larders at a time, and three fourths of the people buy from meal to meal. I dislike very much to say that the disposition to cheat is universal, yet I have seen no exceptions to it—you must agree upon the price, see the article weighed or measured, and then look sharp or you are robbed forcibly. The day following our entrance into the city, Sunday, the 4th inst., was big with matters for our curiosity. At an early hour our door was besieged by numerous persons asking in the name of the patron saintess "Del Signoreta de Gaudeloope" and of *God*, for but one "*claco*," a copper coin about the value of a cent and a half. Not thinking the demand extortionary, we thought to give a specimen of Yankee liberality, and shelled out pretty freely to the first two dozen beggars, but finding them coming thicker and faster, we endeavored to make some distinctions, and consequently sent some away minus their "*claco.*" But we were not to get off so easily; the story of our coming I think had got wind, and they came, three and four at the door at a time, importuning us by all sorts of means. One fellow presented a little wax saint ready caged, in order to move our heart and purse strings simultaneously—the onset was vigerous, but we managed by a proffer to purchase cage and all, to send the fellow away, very much shocked at our infidelity. This run was kept up until about ten o'clock, when hearing music in the streets we closed the *bank* and sought other amusements, wondering where so many poor devils could come from. After passing into the street, turning a corner or two, we overhauled the band and *procession*. It consisted of some dozen performers, followed by a priest who preceded another wax saint, caged and decorated as usual, and borne upon the shoulders of a couple of men, the rear being brought up by a heterogeneous concourse of some three hundred and fifty persons. All hats were off, and as the procession passed many kneeled upon the pavement and muttered a prayer.

This I believe was nothing more than another speculation—'twas a saint day and the church must make the most of it. The procession went the rounds of the churches, some five or six in number. Fire rockets and crackers were discharged in front of the procession and from among the crowd; and finally I believe the mummy was deposited in the church, where they keep the *Holy Ghost!* Two or three of the churches struck me, as being very imposing in appearance, and of the half dozen bells in the cupelo of each of them, I do not believe I ever heard anything of the kind so musical. There is a fine convent in the city, one or two colleges, the students of which are known in the streets by a kind of uniform: there is also a hospital. About two o'clock in the afternoon another dust was kicked up in the streets—it was the bull-fighters parading for public gaze. They were escorted by those same musicians that waited upon the saint, and followed by an immense concourse of loafers. The performers were bespangled off and feathered in high style; moreover certain mimic Camanches were whooping in the crowd, which together with a body of juvenile soldiers gave promise of something *rich*, and I resolved to attend the show, an account of which I will give you in my next. OMEGO.

CIRCULAR.

THE BUFFALO REPUBLIC.

The undersigned, citizens of Buffalo and the county of Erie, invite the attention of business men and others, who may wish a good political, commercial, and family newspaper to the BUFFALO REPUBLIC, a daily, tri-weekly, and weekly journal published in the city of Buffalo.

Buffalo is so peculiarly the center of commercial transactions that its Press must, from its position, take a high stand. The present proprietor of the REPUBLIC, E. A. MAYNARD, has established it, upon a perminent basis, and the undersigned believe that his through knowledge of newspaper publication, ample means, and enterprise, warrant the conclusion that it will be equal to our importance as a commercial city.

The REPUBLIC advocates radical democratic measures, and has acquired a high reputation throughout the state: but the paramount design as we understand it, is to make it attractive to the general reader, by the publication of the latest intelligence, foreign, local and commercial news. The arrangements for obtaining the earliest market items and general commercial news, will be extensive, and equal to that of any other journal. We, therefore, cheerfully commend the BUFFALO REPUBLIC to the favor and patronage of the public at large.

Dean Richmond,	Edwin Thomas,	Geo. C. White,
A. W. Johnson,	Henry Daw,	James C. Evans,
D. N. Barny,	Isaac Sherman,	S. W. Settle,
John T. Noye,	Lucius F. Tiffany,	G. C. Vaughn,
John Hollister,	Azeel Hooker,	Walter Joy,
Hayes & Johnson,	Elias Weed,	A. D. Patchen,
Philo Durfee & Co.	E. Ruden,	I. T. Hatch,
Wm. O. Brown,	H. M. Kinne,	H. P. Thayer,
F. P. Stevens,	Benj. H. Austin,	S. Dudley,
Oliver Patch,	C. C. Bristol,	Jas. Wadsworth,
P. Dorsheimer,	John Gansor,	John T. Hudson,
O. G. Steele,	Dexter Ewell,	D. Tillinghast,
P. M. Vosburgh,	R. U. Wheelock	L. B. Smith.
John Brooks,	H. B. Ransom	

TERMS—Daily by Mail $5 00 per annum.
Tri-Weekly. 3 00 " "
Weekly. 1 50 " "

The Weekly will be sent to companies on the following terms:

4 copies for $5 00
8 " 10 00
10 " 12 00

ways payable in advance.

Counting Room No. 14 Seneca street. Entrance also on Washington street, first door north of Postoffice.

The proprietor of the Republic has on hand Printing Paper, Ink, Cards, and a general assortment of Paper and Printers' Stationary to be sold wholesale or retail at manufacturer's prices.

☞ M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.—Read the following certificate, and then doubt, if you can, the triumphant qualities possessed by this grand remedy:

CRANABERRY TOWNSIP, VENENGO Co. Dec. 21st, 1847.

Mr. Bleakly—Dear Sir—I take pleasure in informing you, the bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge which I purchased from you, has given me entire satisfaction. I gave to a child of mine one teaspoon full of it, and she passed 118 worms. The next morning I gave her a teaspoon full more, when she passed 113 more. The next morning I gave her the same quantity, and she passed 14 more.—Yours, &c.

ANDREW DOWNING.

For sale by Carter & Brother, and J. H. Burton, Erie, Pa.

☞ "RATHER DOUBTINGLY, BUT I THOUGHT I WOULD TRY IT."

WICKLIFFE, Cook Co. Feb. 13, 1848.

Mr. Sloan,—Sir: I have a fine young horse which was taken with the scratches last fall. I paid out about three dollars for medicine, to cure him, but he grew worse. I then bought a box of your Ointment at your office when in Chicago last, (rather doubtingly, but I thought I would try it.) Judge of my surprise and my opinion of its beneficial qualities, when I found my horse's legs smooth and well in four days from the time I commenced applying it. Your obd't.

E. F. COLBY.

☞ All the Medicines advertised by W. B. Sloan are sold on agency by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

☞ WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—*Wilt Miracles never cease? More evidence of its Health Restorative.*—We wish it may be distinctly understood, that every certificate and statement of cures performed by Wistar's balsam of Wild Cherry, which we publish, is strictly true. We give names and dates and invite the closet scrutiny, and challange the most rigid inquiry as to the authenticity of our statements knowing full well that a knowledge of facts as to the great superiority of this medicine, is alone necessary to insure its prescription. ☞IT CURES!☜ Wherever Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is introduced, it at once attains that high reputation which it so richly deserves.—What can stop its sale when on every hand can be witnessed its wonderful cures? The worst cases of Asthma, recent but dangerous Coughs, and also those that are of long standing, Bronchitis and Consumption, (in its early stages,) are always cured by this remarkable medicine.

NO OTHER CAN BE LIKE IT.

See advertisement.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., in Harborcreek tp., by Rev Geo. W. Cleveland, Mr. EDGAR CAMP and Miss CAROLINE E. MINER.

DIED.

In Waterford tp., on the 13th ult., Mrs MELISA MCLALEN, aged 47 years.

On the 14th inst., at the residence of his father in Waterford, Mr. John P. Judson, in the 45th year of his age.

On the 26th inst. in Green, Miss MARGARET, daughter of David Church, in the 17th year of her age.

Wines & Liquors.

A CHOICE lot of Wines and Liquors, consisting of

Pale Brandy,	St. Croix Rum,	Holland Gin,
Otard do	N. E. do	Irish Whiskey,
Cogniac do	Jamaica do	Scotch do
Madeira Wine,	Port Wine,	Common do
Malaga do	Medoc do.	

Also, a large assortment of Fresh Groceries, for sale at No. 6. Poor People's Row, by T. W. MOORE.
Erie, June 30, 1849. 7

COD FISH—A good article, can be had at T. W. MOORE'S.

Arrival of Splendid Goods.

G. LOOMIS & CO.'s

State Street, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel,

WHO are now receiving from New York the largest assortment of

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

ever exhibited in Erie, and to which they invite the attention of the public, believing their Establishment will compare with any of a similar kind in the western country, as to extent, variety and quality of Goods.

From large purchases of different Escapements of WATCHES of the most celebrated Makers in Europe, direct from Importing House, they are enabled to offer a superior article at a very *low price*. In the Mechanical branch, particular attention will be given to the repairing of Watches Jewelry and all articles pertaining to the trade.

Having *two* fine *workmen* from Europe, together with Engine Tools, seldom found in country shops, they pledge themselves to make good work and give satisfaction.

Engraving of *Spoons, Seals, Jewelry, &c.*, done in the best style.

N. B.—All Gold and Silver Goods bought of G. L. & Co. will be Engraved, if requested, without charge. Cash and the highest price paid for Old Silver Plate, &c.

Erie, June 30, 1849.

FARMERS—If you wish to see a good assortment of Scythes, both grass and grain, Snaths, Forks, both hay and manure, Sickles, Hay Knives Rakes, Scythe Stones and Rifles; also, a good assortment of Scoops and Shovels, call at the Hardware Store where you will find them for sale cheap.

REED & SANFORD,
Erie, June 30. No. 3, Reed House.

WOOL! WOOL!!

CASH paid for WOOL by the subscriber.
Erie, June 30, SMITH JACKSON.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called "The Canal Bank of Erie," with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, with all the usual Banking privileges, to be located in the Borough and County of Erie, State of Pennsylvania.

Erie, June 26, 1849.

James C. Marshall,	Joseph M. Sterrett,	H. Cadwell,
John A. Tracy,	C. M. Tibbals.	William Kelley,
Benj. Tomlinson,	J. H. Williams,	Smith Jackson,
Wm. S. Lane,	Thomas H. Sill.	J. H. Fullerton,
James Williams,	G. Sanford	George Selden,
Chas. B. Wright,	J. D. Clark,	George Kellogg,
Thos. G. Colt,	H. L. Brown,	Alfred King,
P. Metcalf,	J. Kellogg,	Samuel Hays,
J. Hearn,	John C Beebe,	Wm. M. Gallagher,
Carson Graham,	W. H. Knowlton.	

New White Fish and Trout.

JUST received direct from Mackanaw a fine lot of No. 1 White Fish and Trout, in whole and half barrels, warranted new, to be had of C. B. WRIGHT.
Erie, June 23, 1849.

PAPER HANGINGS.

RECEIVED this morning a new suppy of Paper Hangings, Bordering and Window Paper—some very desirable patrons.
Erie, June 23, 1849. GEO. SELDON & SON.

FARMERS' HOTEL.

Corner of French and Fifth Streets, Erie, Pa.

The undersigned takes this method of announcing to his friends and the public that he has opened the above named establishment for the reception of company. The house has recently been REPAIRED REFITTED AND CLEANED, so that it is now in good condition and worthy the patronage of the public. The sleeping rooms, as well as every other part of the House, have been entirely refurnished with NEAT AND SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE. No pains will be spared to render the House what it should be, and the stay of guests pleasant and agreeable. The table will always be furnished with the BEST the MARKET AFFORDS.—The location of this House is Central, and will be found convenient either for business or pleasure.

CHARGES MADE UNIFORM AND REASONABLE.

The Stables are large and convenient, and are under the charge of an attentive and competent man.

Passengers Carried to and from the Steam and Packet Boats free of Charge.

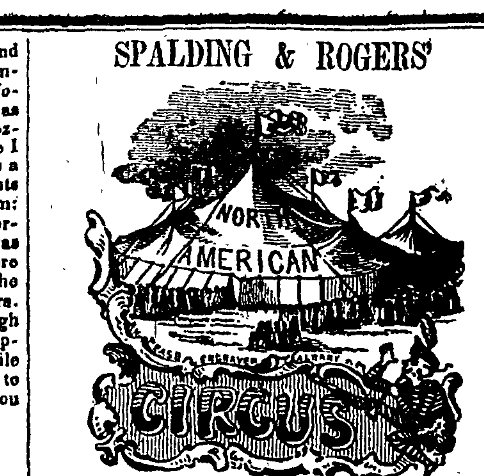
☞ The subscriber pledges himself that no efforts will be spared on his part to promote the comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage.

Erie, June 30, 1849. H. G. SESSIONS.

HAMS.

A LARGE lot of Columbus City, Ohio, Sugar cured Hams just Received and for sale by D. S. Clark.
Erie, June 30, 1849. State Street

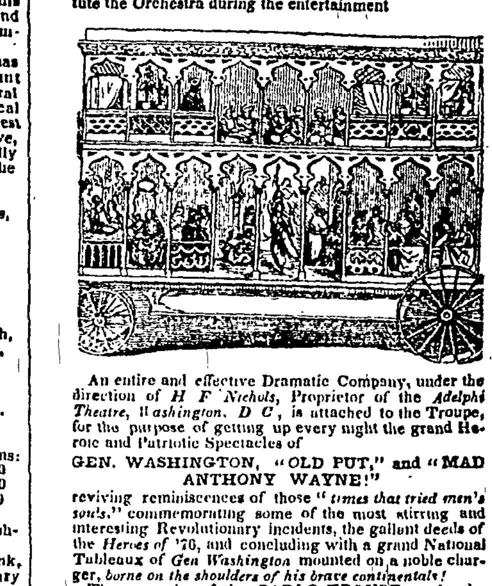
SPALDING & ROGERS'



Admission 25 Cents only.

THE characteristic features of this great establishment, which appear to have absorbed the most of the novelty and *recherche* entertainment extant, can be only briefly enumerated in the limits of an advertisement.

The APOLLONICON, by far the most stupendous musical project of the age, composed of over 1000 distinct musical instruments, more powerful than a band of 50 musicians, and *drawn by 40 Horses* in procession, will constitute the Orchestra during the entertainment



An entire and effective Dramatic Company, under the direction of H F Nichols, Proprietor of the *Adelphi Theatre, Washington, D C*, is attached to the Troupe, for the purpose of getting up every night the grand Heroic and Patriotic Spectacles of

GEN. WASHINGTON, "OLD PUT," and "MAD ANTHONY WAYNE!"

reviving reminiscences of those "*times that tried men's souls,*" commemorating some of the most stirring and interesting Revolutionary incidents, the gallant deeds of the *Heroes of '76*, and concluding with a grand National Tableaux of *Gen Washington* mounted on a noble charger, *borne on the shoulders of his brave continentals!*

The accession of the CARLO TROUPE, under the charge of the *great Italian Trick Clown*, Signor FELIX CARLO, known throughout Europe as the man of 1000 Tricks, and more renowned probably than any *Artiste* that has ever perambulated the country, and

A singularly talented Troupe of Equestrians, in every department of the business, viz: Messrs. C J ROGERS, W. W NICHOLS, E. PERRY, J. MCFARLAND, H F NICHOLS, G. O KNAPP, T. YOUNG, &c. &c; Masters GULIEMR CARLO, PERRY, CLARENCE, &c.; Mesdames H. F NICHOLS, KNAPP, PERRY, Miss DELSMORE, &c. &c., altogether rendering this double company as much in advance of all other establishments in the numbers and talents of the Troupe, as in the extent and elegance of the outfit.

Will exhibit at Erie on Saturday July 21st Doors Open at 2 & 7½ o'clock P. M. GEO. F. CONNER, Agent.

Will also exhibit at Cambridge July 19th and Waterford July 20th.

New Goods! New Goods!!

Cheaper than ever before offered in McKean!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the inhabitants of McKean and vicinity, that they have just received their Summer Stock OF *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASS, IRON NAILS, &c. &c.*

which will be offered, for cash, barter, or at the the usal credit, on terms as advantageous to the purchaser as can be found at any Store in the county, not excepting Erie. Our Goods have been selected with great care, expressly for the country trade, and will be sold as cheap. For proof, call and see, and examine quality and prices.

Most kinds of country produce will be taken in payment; such as California Gold, wheat, Gold Dollars, Rye, Quarter Eagles, Corn, Half Eagles, Oats, Eagles, Butter and Cheese, most kinds of Silver and Copper Coin and Eggs, and even Safety Fund and Ohio Paper will not be refused. LAMPSON & GOFF.
McKean, June 2, 1849. 3mo3

Notice to those Interested!

NOTICE is hereby given to all those knowing themselves indebted to the Subscribers, by either note or book account, of over six months standing, that payment must be made on or before the 4th of July next, otherwise cost will be made. Special contracts, of course, excepted. LAMPSON & GOFF.
McKean, June 2, 1849. 3la3

Fresh Green and Black Teas,

At the Agency of the Pekin Tea Company.

THIS day received, and all imported since the first of February last, and warranted first quality, put up in quarter, half pound and pound papers, and sold at the following prices, and the same quality and price at all times and to all persons.

GREEN		BLACK	
Young Hyson sweet cargo	50	Oolong, rich flavor	50
do do	72½	do plantation growth,	75
do do fine cargo	78	Howquas Mixture, rich and	
do Silver Leaf	1 00	highly flavored,	75
Old Hyson	75 to 1 00	Ne Plus Ultra,	1 50

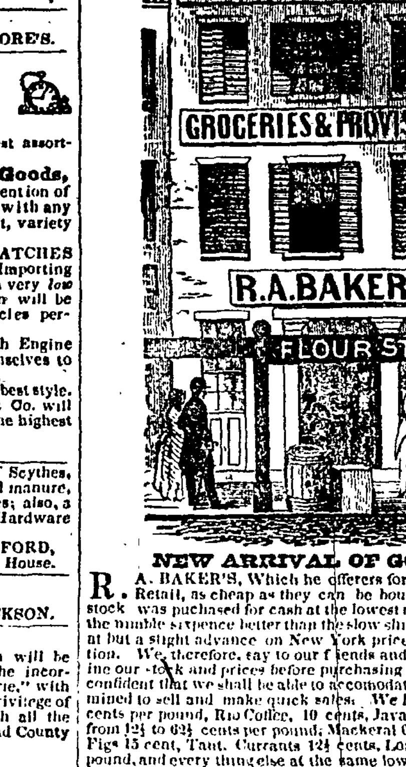
These Teas may be returned, and the money refunded, if the quality does not suit. J. H. BURTON,
Erie, June 2, 1849. No. 5 Reed House.

GOLD PLATED BUCKLES, Shawl Pins, Ivory combs, mustard and salt spoons, dressing combs, tooth brushes, hair brushes, wallets, Chark's cotton thread, sewing and tobacco boxes, hair pins, slatepencils, slates, pins, shaving soap and shaving boxes and brushes, wood pocket combs, painted marbles, snuff boxes, percussion caps, globe lanterns, and a hundred other Yankee Notions, for sale lower than they have ever been offered in this market. Call and see for yourself at R. A. BAKER'S,
June 9. Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

JUST received at R. A. Baker's,

25 Boxes Herring,	10 half bbl. Mackerel,
25 Drums Figs,	5 barrels do
25 Kegs Nails,	6 doz. Coal Shovels.

25 Reams Cap and Letter Paper, 15 dozen white wash, scrub, dusting, horse & shoe Brushes; also, a great variety of Wooden Ware, Yankee Notions, Wines, Teas, Groceries, all of which is offered at the lowest rates for Cash down.
June 9. R. A. BAKER, Cheapside.



NEW ARRIVAL OF GOODS AT

R. A. BAKER'S, Which he offeres for sale, Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as they can be bought in Buffalo. This stock was puchased for cash at the lowest market rates, beleiving the nimble sixpence better than the slow shilling, he intends to sell at but a slight advance on New York prices, adding transportation. We, therefore, say to our friends and the public, to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and we are confident that we shall be able to accomodate all, for we are determined to sell and make quick sales. We have good Sugar for 5 cents per pound, Rio Coffee, 10 cents, Java do 10 cents, Tobbaco from 12½ to 62½ cents per pound; Mackeral 6 cents, Raisins 6 cents Figs 15 cent, Tant. Currants 12½ cents, Loaf Sugar 10 cents per pound, and every thing else at the same low rates.

☞ Don't forget it is at R. A. BAKER'S
June 7. Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

HATS! HATS!

A LOT of Straw Hats, French manufactue, of all Sizes and Prices, just received at No. 6, Poor People's Row, by T. W. MOORE.
Erie, June 16, 1849. 5

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Allen Pierce, late of Concord township, deceased, having been granted the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

POLLY PIERCE, } Adm'rs
A. J. MILLARD, }
June 16, 1849. 6t5.

EMPIRE STORES.

RECEIVED this day by Express a large assortment of Parasols Over three hundred yards of Mantilla Gimps, Bonnet Ribbons, 250 yards Mantilla Lace, Black Silk Mantillas, &c &c.
Erie, June 9, 1849. H CADWELL. 4

ERIE AND NORTHEAST RAILROAD.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the construction of the Erie and Northeast Railroad, including all materials, up to the 25th July inclusive, at the office of said company in the Borough of Erie, payable in the stock of the Company. Plains and specifications will be ready for inspection by the 10th July.
Erie, June 21, 1849. C. M. REED, *President.*

WOOL.

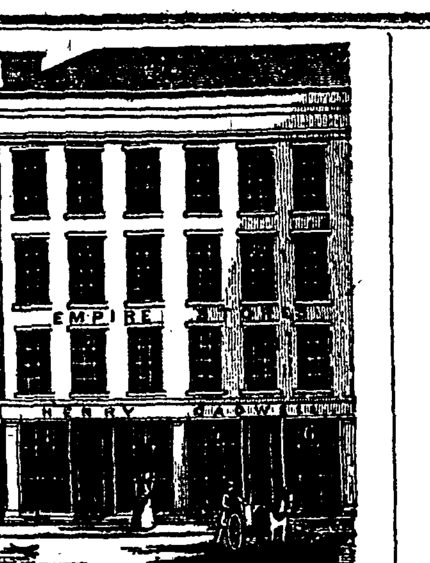
Wool Depot No. 33, Milk street Boston.

FARMERS, Merchant others wishing to sell their Wool in the Eastern Market have now a fovorable opportunity of doing so by forwarding the same to J. P. BRADLEY, No. 34, Milk st., Boston, Mass., under the most favorable circumstances, as the Wool will be graded into lots and qualities desirable for different manufactures, suitable for various kinds of Goods, and arranged for sale under the superintendence and direction of Ziba Parkhurst, who has been engaged in purchasing Wool in this county and vicinity for several years. And I am authorised to receive and forward the same from the Farmers and others desirous of shipping their wool, and give all farther information.

N. B.—Bags will be furnished and Wool packed at my store, if desirable.
Erie, June 23, 1849. SMITH JACKSON.

Wool! Wool!!

WE will pay Cash and Goods for any quantity of fleece Wool.
Erie, June 23, 1849. TIBBALS & DEWEY.



HERE WE ARE AGAIN.

JUST in time to redeem our pledge of importing the largest and cheapest stock of Goods ever landed at Erie harbor.

Room No. 1, we are now receiving a large stock of Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Chains, Crow Bars, Horse Shoes, Waggon Boxes, etc. which we are selling at a discount of 10 per cent. below spring prices.

IRON, all around, for Waggons, at four cents per lb. Log Chains at 8 cents per lb., Trace Chains at 50 cents per pair, English Anvils 10 cents per lb. and every thing in the Hardware line in proportion, which is far below Buffalo prices.

No. 2, a lage arrival, making our stock of GROCERIES complete, at low prices.

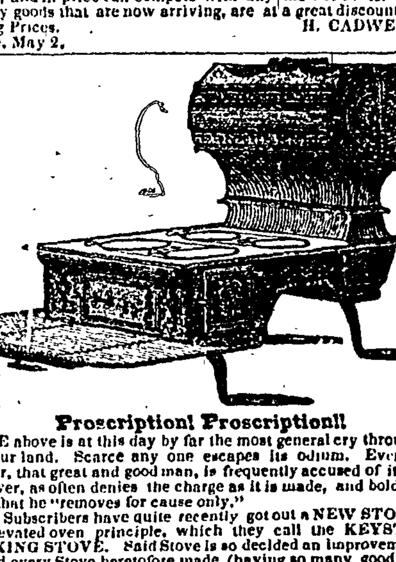
No. 3 and 4, the largest and richest assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, now receiving that were ever before opened for the western trade, at prices, that we defy competition with Buffalo or any other market.

Room 5, Receiving, of our own Importation, the largest stock of Hardware, Chains, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Scythes, Forks Hoes, shovels, and every kind of Hardware that was ever imported for the western trade, which will be sold at New York prices. This is a chance that retailers do not often get.

At No. 7, we are beginning to receive our large importation of CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, and LOOKING-GLASSES which we are selling at Buffalo prices.

And at No. 8, will be found over three thousand yards of Carpeting, Rugs, etc., direct from the Looms which we are selling as low as can be bought west of New York, from 25 cents to $2 00 per yard.

Any one that is bound for Buffalo, just drop in and we will convince him, (as we have hundreds of others within the last six weeks,) that the Empire Stores at Erie, can show a better stock of Goods, and in price can compete with any market in America; and my goods that are now arriving, are at a great discount from Spring Prices.
Erie, May 2. H. CADWELL. 3



Proscription! Proscription!!

THE above is at this day by far the most general cry throughout our land. Scarce any one escapes its odium. Even Gen. Taylor, that great and good man, is frequently accused of it. He, however, as often denies the charge as it is made, and boldly asserts that he "removes for cause only."

The Subscribers have quite recently got out a NEW STOVE on the elevated oven principle, which they call the KEYSTONE COOKING STOVE. Said Stove is so decided an improvement on all and every Stove heretofore made (having so many good qualities others are void of) that those engaged in the manufacture of a much inferior article have taken the alarm, and at once raise the cry of proscription, and expect by this to escape a general route. Such cry, however is a useless waste of the raw material. The edict has been issued—community claim the right to select the best Stove out! Hence the Keystone Stove must supercede and remove all others, including Sennett's Patent. The verdict, however, will be, "Removed for cause only;" so we stand in a position similar to General Taylor, and as he is justified so shall we be.

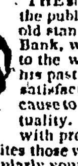
A good assortment of other COOKING STOVES, including the celebrated Carpenter Stove, as well as the Genesee Farmer and Clinton Air-tight Cook Stoves, Air-tight Parlor and Box Stoves—also Cauldron and Sugar kettles of different sizes constantly on hand. In fact no better assortment of CASTINGS can be found elsewhere.

The attention of the public is also called to M'Millen's Improved PLOW—a new article, with cast-iron beam, manufactured by us and warranted.

☞ Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Carding Machines, Spinning Jennies, &c., &c., made to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. VINCENT, HIMROD & CO.
Erie, April 21, 1849. 1f49

Tailoring and Clothing Establishment.

CLOTHING WELL MADE, AND CHEAP!



THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he continues the Tailoring business at his old stand on the diamond, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, where he may constantly be found ready to attend to the wants of his customers. He flatters himself, from his past endeavors, that he will be able to give universal satisfaction in his business, and that none will have just cause to complain, on the score of either neatness or punctuality. Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., made to order with promptitude and warranted to fit well. He cordially invites those who may, from time to time have Clothing to make particularly young gentlemen who are desirous of always having a good fit, to give him a call, assuring them that he will be most happy to comply with their wishes. Also, Ready made Clothing of every description just received, such as Coats, Vests, Pantaloons Shirts, Collars, &c., in great variety, and at various prices which will be sold cheap for *Cash*, and at *One Price* only.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine his Goods before buying elsewhere.
Erie, April 28, 1849. JOHN GOALDING.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

French Street, Erie, Pa., April 17, 1849.

THE impression is abroad that I have, or am about to abandon the Fancy Goods and Silk Trade. It is a fact that the tremendous inroad that was made upon the afore mentioned branch of my business last summer, by the robbery, somewhat discouraged me, and I was for a while in a straight whether or no to launch into that trade. After pondering on the subject a good while—fortunate, happy community—I came to the determination to resume it. Consider for a moment what your situation would have been had I determined otherwise. One or two stores would have monopolized the business. To accomplish which end, Empire Block, Keystone Block, or some other high sounding name, would have been flourished about your ears to draw attention, and any and every means resorted to obtain notoriety. This would of course have been all perfectly right. All the thunder, smoke and dust that can be evoked will amount to nothing, as this community are too enlightened to be deceived by such nonsense—they care nothing about names and locations, but resort to the places where rich and fashionable goods are kept and sold at reasonable prices. Whatever may have been the consequences, in pursuance of the above determination, in my late visit to the cities of New York and Philadelphia, I purchased a very large quantity of the richest and most fashionable Dress Goods in market, including a great variety of the newest styles of Dress Silks. It is my intention hereafter to keep on hand the largest variety of Fancy Goods in town, and my past transactions I trust are a guaranty that prices will meet with the favor of my patrons, who are respectfully invited to call at the Commercial Exchange, where I am now receiving my new Spring and Summer Goods.

MOSES KOCH.

Fancy and Dress Goods

PLAIN Black and Blue Black Italian Silks, Chameleono. Figured Chamileon do., Plaid do., Plain and Plaid Silk and Linen Tissues, Figured Plaid and plain Plaid Barrages, embroidered Curtain Muslin, Crape. Cashmere and De Lain Shawls, French wrought Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, &c., Linen Cambric Kandkerchiefs, French, Kid and Silk Gloves, Narrow Bilt Ribbons, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Flowers, Silk and Linen Fringes &c. Buttons, &c., Parasols, at No. 1 Commercial Exchange, French Street.
Erie, May 12, 1849. M. KOCH.

CANADA BANKS!!

BANK of British North America, Commercial Bank of Midland District, Montreal Bank, City Bank of Montreal and Bank of Upper Canada received at par for Goods or Clothing, at my Store in the Commercial Exchange, French Street.
Erie, May 12, 1849 M. KOCH.

COTTON, Yarn, Carpet, Wrap and Battings at No. 1 Commercial Exchange, French Street. MOSES KOCH.

TULIP and Pearl Straw Florence Braid Bonnets at No. 1 Commercial Exchange.

FRENCH and Fancy colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Silk and Satin and Linen Vestings, Drab dl &c., white and colored Linen Drillings, and a great variety of goods for summer wear at No. 1 Commercial Exchange, French Street.

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE subscribers will buy Wool for cash or receive it in exchange for cloths, cassimeres, and Satinets on Factory terms, at his Store No. 1, Commercial Exchange, French Street.
MOSES KOCH.
Erie, May 12, 1849. 52

Drs. L. L. and W. W. Adams,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

HAVING located themselves in the Borough of Erie, will attend to all calls in their profession.

Office and residence on the South West corner of the Dimond, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Faulkner.

N. B. Calls from the country attended to promptly.
Erie, April 28, 1849.

LUMBER.

THE subscribers will purchase the following discriptions of Whitewood Lumber:

Boards 1 inches thick, 14 to 30 inches wide.
" " " 15 to 30 " "
Inch Boards 16 to 30 " "

Chair Plank, 1½ inches thick, 17 and 18 inches wide, and 22 and upwards.

Scantling, 3 by 4 inches.

Columns, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 inches square.

Also—Ash and Cherry Lumber. They want none longer than 12 feet. GEO. SELDEN & SON.
Erie, May 19.

OLD DOCT. JACOB TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla, the original and genuine preparation. It never foments or turns sour. Sold at the Agency, No. 5, Reed House, by
Erie, June 2, 1849. J. H. BURTON.

Linseed Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,

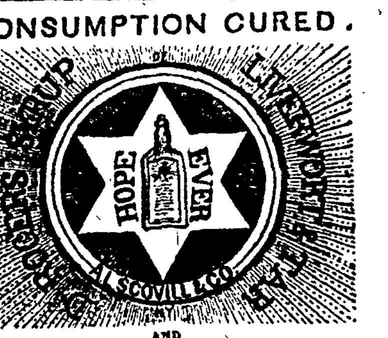
BY the Barrel or Gallon; also, all descriptions of Paints as cheap if not cheaper than the cheapest. J. H. BURTON.
Erie, June 2, 1849. Erie Drug and Paint Store.

12,000 Yards of Cloth & Cassimere at the Erie Wollen Factory,

READY to be exchanged for WOOL by the subscribers at their usual rates of exchange. They have a variety of Plaid and Fancy Stripes of the latest Eastern patterns for Gents. Pants and Boys Clothes, also, a good variety of all-wool Tweeds, for summer wear. We will also manufacture, the present season, at the following prices in cash, viz: For black, brown, grey and steel-mixed cloth, 31¼ cents per yard; cassimere of same colors, 33 cents; white Flannel 25 cents, and pressed Flannel 28 cts. per yard. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.
Erie, June 9, 1849.

CROCKERY.—An assortment of Crockery of all kinds, consisting of Tea Sets, Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Jugs and Mugs, Tumblers, Wash Bowls, Fancy Bowls, Deep Dishes, Toy Cans, etc., just received and for sale very low for cash at R. A. BAKER'S Cash Store,
June 9, Cheapside.

CONSUMPTION CURED.



AND

CANCHALAGUA;

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to CONSUMPTION

READ! READ!!

This medicine is just what it is declared to be above. A remedy for the *complete cure* of all those affections of the Throat and Lungs, which if neglected, always end in CONSUMPTION. It is not a worthless, *catch-penny article*, made just *to sell*, like many of the common nostrums of the day, but is a strictly *scientific Preparation*—the original recipe having been furnished by an eminent Physician, (the late Prof. Rogers,) and that still further improved by one of the present proprietors, who is himself a *regularly-educated Physician*, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.—It is composed of the choicest articles in the vegetable kingdom, most of them of long-tried value and established reputation, and some of them *entirely new*, particularly the CANCHALAGUA, a plant of *most wonderful* medicinal virtues, lately introduced into this country from California. The Recipe has been shown to thousands of Physicians, who have universally approved it, and will be shown to any Physician who desires to see it, upon application either to the Proprietors or their Agents. It has been used in *multitudes of cases*, and is strongly recommended by *Physicians*, even *Professors* in our Medical Colleges, Ministers of Gospel, Judges, Lawyers, Merchants, Mechanics, &c.—a conclusive proof that there is no *quackery* or *deception* about it, but that it *is* a medicine of most uncommon virtue and efficacy.

PAMPHLETS.

As no ordinary-sized advertisement can *begin* to do justice to the merits of this article, the Proprietors have embodied in a pamphlet form, the *history* of this Medicine—the *description, nature*, &c., of its principal ingredients—the *effect* they are designed to have upon the human system—and above all, the *incalculable amount of good* which it has done. They design to circulate this Pamphlet extensively; but should any one be overlooked, they are earnestly desired to call upon the Agents named below, and procure one, *gratis*. It will well repay a perusal. The *hints* on page 7th may be worth to yourself or family, THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, and it will introduce you to a mass of testimony in its favor which is perfectly irresistible.

Such being our confidence in its virtues, we are willing to *warrant* the Medicine in every recent case, (if used according to the directions,) and where the person is not satisfied that he is deriving benefit from it, by *returning* the bottle within 24 hours' time,

THE MONEY

will be refunded. ☞See page 3d of the Pamphlet.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., Proprietors, at their *Principal Office*, No. 65 Warren st., New York, to whom all orders for the Medicine, and letters relating to agencies, should be addressed, *post paid*.

☞ Be sure to ask for *Dr A. Rogers' Syrup of* LIVERPOOL, TAR, and CANCHALAGOU, and let no other be palmed on to you.

CAUTION.—*None genuine*, unless there is on the buff wrapper, a *note of hand*, signed with a *Pen*, by A. L. SCOVILLE & CO.

COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

☞ Dr. A Rogers' Syrup of LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA has proved itself to be the *most extraordinary* medical aid in curing that usually fatal disease *Consumption*. But, it should be remembered, this medicine is as efficacious and valuable in the *incident stages*, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c., before the Lungs are so far gone that ulceration has taken place. It is seldom, if ever, known to fail in breaking up the most obstinate and distressing Congh or Cold, in a few hours' time, if the directions are strictly followed. The *genuine*, which makes so many *wonderful cures*, is for sale at Carter & Brother and Burtin & Perkins, Erie Pa.

From the Medical Reporter.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

☞ "The columns of the Press throughout the country seem to be so filled with notices of cures and specifics for all diseases, 'flesh is heir to,' that one hardly knows what to do in case of disease, for fear that in using one medicine, another and better may be overlooked. But from the *remarkable cures*, and the high order and vast amount of testimony lately brought under our personal notice of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Rogers' Syrup of LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA, we are compelled to regard the evidence of our senses, and confidently state, that for *Coughs* and *Colds*, and that hydra-headed monster, CONSUMPTION, we think the above preparation a safe, speedy, and certain cure. To all our friends we say, TRY IT; and if it does not help you, nothing else will."

DEATH FROM A SLIGHT COLD!

☞ By neglecting those salutary precautions which common sense dictates, many, *very many*, fall victims to their prudence. We have seen the *young bride* blooming like a bird of paradise—the fair of flower hope, the pride of her father, and the joy of her mother—her cheek flushed with anticipation, and her eye beaming with the soft expression of love—the gay dreams of life dancing before her fancy, with the rich and variegated tints of the rainbow's hue. We have seen all this changed—aye, the *wedding garment for a shroud*, and the bridal chamber for the sepulchre of the dead; and all this by neglecting a "*common cold.*"—Now, before it is too late, use Dr. *Rogers' Syrup of* LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA, which gives immediate *relief*, as thousands of our most intelligent and wealthy families are ready and willing to testify.

PRICE—In large bottles, $1,00; or six bottles for $5,00.

For sale by Carter & Brother, and Burton & Perkins
Erie, May 12, 1849. 3m52

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

THE great remedy for Consumption of the Lungs. Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, and other affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS!

In accordance with the prevailing custom, and in order to show the virtues of this medicine more fully, the following certificates have been selected; and as it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of those afflicted, we sincerely pledge ourselves to make no assertions or "false statements" of its efficacy; nor will we hold any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant. The Proofs are here given—and we solicit an inquiry from the public into every case we publish, and feel assured they will find it a medicine well deserving their patronage and confidence.

REMARKABLE CURES!

Of all the cures that have yet been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the one first mentioned, which plainly shows the curability of Consumption, even in some of its worst forms.

JEFFERSON Co., Ia., Feb. 28, 1849.

Messrs. Sanford & Park—Gents: This is to certify, that my wife Nancy Dohoney has been in a declining state of health for the last two years. Her disease baffled the skill of the best medical aid I could procure—her physicians pronounced her disease "Consumption in the last stage," and said that her recovery was past all human hopes. As a last resort with very little hope, I procured Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. After using a few bottles, I found to my agre able surprise, that her health was improving rapidly. She is now so far restored as to be able to attend to her regular household duties without suffering any inconvenience. Her rapid improvement and present health warrant me in the belief that she will soon be entirely restored.

RHODES DOHONEY.

State of Indiana, } ss.
Jefferson Co. }

I, James M. Humphreys, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county and State do certify that the above named Rhodes Dohoney subscribed and made oath to the foregoing certificate before me this 27th day of February, 1849.

JAMES M. HUMPHREYS, J. P.

To the Public.—I Jacob Green of the County of Jennings, and State of Indiana do hereby certify that in the early part of last season, I was taken with a violent cough attended with a pain in the breast and sometimes fever, and that I employed a skillful physician for some time, who said that he could give me no relief. I then commenced using Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry, and felt almost immediate relief—and after taking three bottles I find myself in as good health as I enjoyed for a number of years my restoration under the blessing of God, I attributed to the use of the medine above named. JACOB GREEN.
March 1st, 1849.

STATE OF INDIANA, JENNINGS CO.

I, David J. Skinner, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County and State, do certify that the above named Jacob Green, subscribed and made oath to the foregoing certificate, before me this 1st day of March 1849.

DAVID J. SKINNER, J. P.

The following communication has just been received from Mr. J. F. Wooster, Wholesale, Druggist, Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio. The afflicted will please read and judge for themselves.

NORWALK, March 1st, 1849.

John D. Park:—Dear Sir—Having been afflicted with the Liver Complaint for about eight years, while living in Elyria, in this State, I had become so low and emaciated, that I was obliged to give up my business entirely to my brother, and was advised to travel and try what benefit it would have on me. I started, and was gone from home about four months, but experienced no relief whatever, and was finally advised by some of my friends to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which I commenced using.—To my own surprise, and after using two bottles, I was completely restored to health and continued up to this day without any symptoms of the old complaint, or any sickness of any other kind. I send you this that you may make use it as you deem fit, knowing as I do, that the Balsam had saved my life when all other remedies had failed. Yours, &c.,

JOHN F. WOOSTER,
Druggist, Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio.

Price $1 per bottle—six bottles for $5.

Sold by J. D. PARK, (successor to SANFORD & PARK,) Fourth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Agent for the South and West, to whom all orders must be addressed.

☞ J. H. Burton, Erie Pa., H. H. & C. Case Girard; Farrar Whitney & Co. Waterford; D. N. & J. S. Welster Conneaut O., S. S. & J. H. Fassett Ashtabula; J. McFarland Meadville Pa., S. Wilcox Jr. do
Erie, April 28, 1849. n50

NEW CONCERN,—WOOL, WOOL.

MILLCREEK WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, would announce to Wool Growers and the public in general, that he has had all of his Machienery thoroughly repaired, and having employed experienced workmen in all the different branches of the business, he is now prepared to Manufacture Wool with neatness and dispatch, into the following articles namely:—Plain Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Flannels, Shawls, Blankets, &c. He is also prepared to make

WATER PROOF CLOTH,

which is far superior to Oil Cloth for Over Coats.

☞ Custom Carding, Cloth Dressing and Spinning done on short notice. All kinds of the Country Produce taken for work, and a liberal discount made for cash. Friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call, and he assures them that all the improvements that he has made are onward. Being determined to keep up with the improvements of the age, he hopes to be sustained in his efforts. CYRUS REED.

Formerly George Hill's Factory.
Milcreek, May 6—6m 51

FLINT GLASS.—Tumblers, Decanters, Jelly Dishes, Specie Jars, Preserve Dishes, Glass Plates, and a general variety.
June 2. A. KING.

New Goods.

THE subscriber has received and is receiving his summer stock of Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, Nails &c., which will be sold as low as any other establishment west of Buffalo. Please call and see at his old stand.
Erie, June 2, 1849. SMITH JACKSON.

BONNETS and Palm Leaf Hats for sale cheap
[Erie, June 2, 1849.] SMITH JACKSON.

PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods.
[Erie, June 2, 1849.] S. JACKSON.

GINGHAMS & Summer dress goods of the latest styles for sale cheap by [Erie, June 2, 1849.] S. JACKSON.

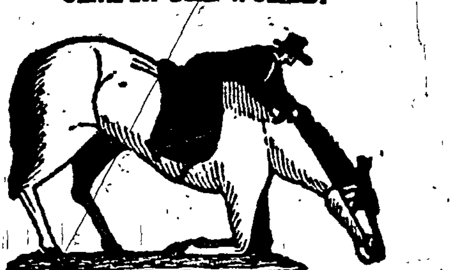
CLOTHS, Satinetts, Summer stuff for pants, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans &c., for sale by [Erie, June 2, 1849.] S. JACKSON.

MILL and X CUT SAWS a good assortment of different manufacture, may be found at C. B. WRIGHT'S.

Sloan's Column.

☞ All the Medicines advertised by W. B. Sloan are sold by Merchants, Druggists, &c., in nearly every town in all the Western States, and by CARTER & BROTHER,
No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HORSE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!



SLOAN'S OINTMENT AND CONDITION POWDER HAVE EARNED A GREAT NAME.

For Purity, Mildness, Safety Certainty and Thoroughness, SLOAN'S OINTMENT Excels:

AND is rapidly superseding all other Ointments and Liniments now in use for the cure of the following diseases.

Fresh Wounds, Galls of all kinds, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ringbone, Windbone, Windgalls, Poll Evil, Callus, Spavins, Sweeney, Fistula, Sitfast, Strains, Lameness, Sand Crack, Foundered Feet, Scratches of Grease Mange, or Horn Distemper.

THE POWDER will remove all inflamation and fever, purify the blood, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and strengthen every part of the body; and has proved a sovereign remedy for the following diseases. Distemper, Hide bound, Loss of appetite, Inward strain, Yellow Water, Inflamation, of the eyes, Fatigue from hard exercise; also, Rheumatism, (commonly called stiff complaint,) which proves so fatal to many valuable horses in this country. It is also a safe and certain remedy for coughs and colds which generate so many fatal diseases. W. B. SLOAN.

Grand Depot, 40 Lake St., Chicago Illinois.

THE PROOF.

Extracts from the "Galena North Western Gazette."

BY the use of Sloan's Ointment and Condition Powder, I have entirely cured a Fistula on my horse and otherwise improved his condition more than 500 per cent, on the cost of the medicine. And a cow which was so feeble as to be considered worthless by myself and neighbors, was restored to good health and strength, by the use of less than half a package of the power, and is now doing better than any other cow I have. WM. VINCENT.

Small Pox, May 13, 1849.

THE SUFFERING CHILD.

I HEREBY certify that one of my children, when naked, fell into a large fire of live coals, and was burned severely from head to feet. The best of medical said and attention was given to the child for four or five days without any relief—each day's suffering increased till his groans could be heard at a great distance, at which critical period one of my neighbors recommended and presented to me a box of SLOAN'S OINTMENT, and in less than fifteen minutes after the application of the Ointment to the aggravated sores of the suffering child, the pain ceased entirely, and he steedily began to recover. My residence is in Helt Township, Vermillion county, and State of Indiana.

THEODORE L. TAYLOR.

Dated at Chicago, August 24, 1848.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE.

APRIL 13th, 1849. Four miles north of Chicago (on the road to Milwaukie,) Cook County, Illinois.

Mr. Sloan—Dear Sir: One of my horses had a large bony tumor on his breast bone, immediately under the collar, which lamed him and rendered his services of very little value. I faithfully applied several bottles of Dr. Taylor's Nerve and Bone Liniment, without the least benefit. I then procured Wilder's Celebrated Horse Ointment, and used that until I became fully satisfied that it would never relieve the animal. Finally I obtained a box of your truly valuable Ointment, and in less than 60 days from the first application the tumor entirely disappeared, and the horse was well. Yours, EDWARD ARMSTRONG

POPULAR OPINION.

IF popular opinion is any criterion of the worth of an article, we invite the incredulous to read at least a few of the many voluntary certificates that appear in our columns respecting the great variety of remarkable cures effected by the use of "Sloan's Celebrated Ointment and Condition Powders."

These remedies no longer remain among those of doubtful utility, they have passed from the tide of experiment, and now stand higher in reputation and are becoming more extensively used than all other articles of the kind.—*Mich. City News.*

THE HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD.

Fox River, June 12, 1848.

DR. Sloan—sir: Please send by the bearer a new supply of your Horse Medicines. They are the best articles of the kind that I have ever used, never having been disappointed in their effect, as I have been in the use of other, even the most celebrated Ointments, Liniments, &c., of the day. I like very much this feature in them viz: that they do all that is promised, and upon a thorough trial one is constrained to add, that "half has not been told."

Respectfully, M. DUDLEY.

THE DIFFERENCE.

THE ordinary ointments and liniments it is well known, are severe and partial in their operation. Sloan's Ointment is mild yet thorough—it reaches and removes the cause, hence it gives real and permanent relief.

For purity, mildness, safety, certainty, and thoroughness, Sloans Ointment excels, and is rapidly supereeding all other Ointments and Liniments now in use.

We Can't get along without it.

Beebe's Grove, Wills, co., Ill., Oct. 21 1848.

MR. Sloan—sir: I have tested the virtue of your Ointment in the cure of rattlesnake bites, sore throat, burns, and many other injuries, and in every case it has surpassed our expectations. As a family Ointment, I have never seen its equal, and for beasts we can't get along without it.

Yours, &c., MILES M. JOHNSON.

Excellent Ointment.

MR. Sloan—Dear sir: For a considerble length of time I was seriously afflicted with the Rheumatic complaint, and applied freely the various liniments, pain-killers, &c., without obtaining any relief. After which your Agent at this place influenced me to try your Ointment, and within two weeks from the time I commenced using it, the pain ceased, and I was effectually cured, and shall recommend all who are similarly afflicted with the distressing complaint, to procure your excellent ointment with out delay. Resp'y yours, OSCAR F. MOTT.

Princeville, Peoria co., May 1, 1848.

☞ From the H. V. S. Brooks, Agent of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Packet Boat Company.

Chicago, June 24, 1848.

DR. W. B. Sloan—Dear sir: For the last 30 years I have had occasion to use many horses, and have never found anything equal to your Ointment for injuries on horses. Within the last two months I have applied your Ointment to some 60 horses, for various injuries, and in every instance it has proved a sovereign remedy.

A Finger Bitten Entirely off.

Two miles south of Chicago, Sept. 14 1848.

DR. Sloan—SIR: On the 8th instant my son had a finger bitten entirely off by a horse. We immediately applied your celebrated Ointment, which relieved him of pain in a few minutes, and prevented the finger from swelling the least particle, and the wound is healing rapidly.

Respectfully Yours, S. BROCKWAY.

DOCTERING IN GALENA.

DR. SLOAN:—Dear Sir: about three years ago I was severely injured in one of my legs by the falling of a pile of wood which occasioned large running ulcers. Nearly every doctor in Galena tried to cure them; but tried in vain, until from sympathy and improper treatment my other leg became as bad as the one originally wounded. I despaired of ever being well again—but in order that I might neglect no means within my reach, I purchased of your agent in Galena some of your Ointment, and you can judge of my surprise and gratitude better than I can express it, to find myself entirely well before I had finished using the second box.

These facts I make known that others afflicted may believe and not delay using so valuable an Ointment as yours has proved to be. Respectfully, your grateful friend, EVAN DAVIS.

Galena, Ill., Dec. 19, 1848.

EASTERN NAILS.—The undersigned are now selling a superior Eastern Nail, from 4d to 40d, 8 and 10d Fence and Floor Nails, 6d, 8d and 10d wrought Nails; also, assorted sizes barn door and wagon box Rivets, for sale low, at No 3 Reed House.
Erie, June 2. REED & SANFORD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Mrs. Purdy's Confectionary, No. 9, Reed House Row.

MRS. PURDY would respectfully inform the public that she continues the Confectionary Business at her well know stand in the Reed House Row, where she has now and purposes keeding constantly on hand, a large variety of

CONFECTIONARIES,

of her own manufacture, and sold wholesale and retail, with different kinds of REFRESHMENTS, such as Cakes, Pies, Bread and Butter Poached Eggs, Cold Fowls, Boiled ham, Pork and Beans, Hot Coffee, Soda Water, Ice Cream, &c., &c., all of which will be served up in the bese and most palatable style. She has just received a fine assortment of TOYS, to which she invites attention.

Mrs. P. has fitted up a room, up stairs, expressly for the accommodation of Ladies, where

Ice Cream and other Refreshments

will be served at all times during the Summer. She is determined not to be surpassed by any similar establishment west of Buffalo, and will endeavor to afford universal satisfaction. She indulges the hope that the same liberal patronage which was extended to her predecessor will be continued to her.
Erie, June 9, 1849. 4

NEW ARRIVAL.

MRS. WARD, has just received this morning a good assortment of China Pearl Tulip and Cornell Braid Bonnets also crape & Gauze Ribbons of the latest style, Foundation, Lace &c.
Erie, June 9, 1849 4

CULTIVATOR TEETH.—We have purchased the right of selling a few of Roger's Patent Steel Cultivator Teeth.
REED & SANFORD.
June 16. No 3 Reed House.

PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE.

For Medical and Sacramental Use.

THE subscriber has made arrangements with an eastern Vintor, by him personally known, for a constant supply of WINE that may be depended upon as *perfectly free* from all additions or dilutions from Alchohol or otherwise. A small quantity on hand. Those wishing a Pure Wine for the above uses, will please call and examine quality. J. H. BURTON,
June 7. No 5 Reed House.

Twenty-Mile Creek Woollen Factory.

THE Subscribers having provided themselves with new machinery, are now ready to manufacture Wool, into cloth on shares, on the following terms: One yard of Cloth for two and one fourth pounds of Wool, or thirty cents per yard CASH; Flannels &c. on reasonable terms. We have on hand a large quantity of Cloths, Tweeds, Flannels, Shawls, and Yarn to exchange for Wool. Carding for one ninth of the Wool or 3cts cash. Cloth Dressing at customary Prices.

From long experience in manufacturing in England and the Eastern States, we feel confident we can give satisfaction, and hope by application to business to merit custom.

CHEETHAM, CASS & JOWITT.
Twenty-Mile Creek June 9, 1849. 6t

WOOL! WOOL!

10,000 lbs Wool wanted at the Empire Stores
H. CADWELL.
Erie June 9, 1849.

CASH FOR LUMBER.

THE highest market price will be paid for any quantity of White Wood, Black Walnut and Cherry Lumber and Staves, delivered at my store, on the corner opposite Brown's Hotel.
June 9. C. B. WRIGHT.

WHITE LEAD IN OIL.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand B. A. Fahnestock & Co's warranted pure White Lead, and is prepared to sell it by the quantity at a small advance from Pittsburgh cost, by the single Keg, (25 pounds,) at two dollars. This brand is now considered the *best* in market. A supply received nearly every week, and consequently be had at all times *Fresh*. J. H. BURTON.
Erie, June 2, 1849. 3

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1,50
☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.
☞ All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 4 lines, one year,		$3,00
One square " "		10,00
do. do. six months,		6,00
do. do. three months,		3,00

Transient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.
☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*
Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

GEORGE H. CUTLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

WILSON LAIRD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over J. H. Williams' exchange office, next door to Judge Thompson's office.
Collecting and other professional business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

BROWN'S HOTEL,
FORMERLY THE EAGLE, corner of State street and the Public square Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

ROBERT A. BAKER,
WHOLESALE and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Nails, Detroit Ale, Buiscuit, Crackers, &c. &c. Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

J. GOALDING,
MERCHANT TAILOR, and Cheap Ready Made Clothing Store, South side of the Public square, a few doors East of the Erie Bank.

H. B. HAVERSTICK,
No. 2, REED HOUSE. Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

T. W. MOORE,
DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candies, Fruit, &c., No 6, Poor People's Row, State street, Erie.

ALFRED KING,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL dealer in Groceries, Boat Stores, Provisions, and Pittsburgh manufactured articles; No. 2, Fleming Block, and 7th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

W. H. CUTLER,
Attorney & Counseller at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attention.
REFERENCES.—A. P. Durlin, Esq., Benjamin Grant, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.
Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,
Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 19 State st., Boston; Hon Samuel H. Perkins, 113 Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 53 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

GALBRAITHS & LANE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

MARSHALL & VINCENT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

TIBBALS & DEWEY,
DEALERS in *Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c.*, No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

HENRY CADWELL,
DEALER in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,
CABINET MAKER, Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,
GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commission Merchants; dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.
EDWIN J. KELSO, W. W. LOOMIS.

WALKER & COOK,
GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. LOOMIS, T. M. AUSTIN.

CARTER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JOEL JOHNSON,
DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 1, Perry Block, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,
FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

L. WARREN,
SASH, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 6th and State streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 5, Bonnell Block, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD,
Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire sett. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the *Eagle Hotel, Erie*.

JOHN H. BURTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

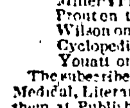
W. P. LATTIMORE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over the Erie Bank.

ROBERT S. HUNTER,
DEALER in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 10, Park Row, Erie, Pa.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.
Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.
Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.
Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, 2 doors from the corner,
Erie, July 1, 1848.

MEDICAL WORKS.



JUST received from the publishers, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, a large assortment of Medical Works, which will be sold at the publishers prices; among which will be found.

Bartlett on Fevers,	Budd on Liver,
Boyle's Materia Medica and	Therapeutics;
Churchill's Midwifery,	Churchill on Females,
Ashwell on Females,	Cooper on Hernia,
Condie on Children,	Jones on the Eye,
Dewee's Midwifery,	Dewee on Children,
Dungleson's new Remedies,	Dungleson's Practice,
Liston & Mutter's Surgery,	Miller's Principles,
Miller's Practice,	Phillips on Scrofula,
Prout on the Stomach,	Taylor's Med. Jurisprudence,
Wilson on the Skin,	Wilson's Dissector,
Cyclopedia of Medicine,	Williams' respiratory organs,
Youatt on the Horse,	Clater, Farrier, &c., &c.

The subscriber is agent for Lea & Blanchard, and will order any Medical, Literary or Miscellaneous works desired, and furnish them them at Publisher's prices. Physicians, students and others are requested to call and examine his catalogue.
Erie, June. 10, 1848. O. SPAFFORD.

TOBACCO of all kinds, for sale at RINDERNECHT'S.
Dec. 2. 29

30 DOZEN Paint and Varnish Brushes, and 6 doz. Whitewash Brushes, by Nov. 6, CARTER & BROTHER.

ALE.—40 bbls. best Pittsburgh—Geo. W. Smith & Co's. brand—for sale by A. KING.

LADY'S KID BUSKINS, Ties, Half, and whole Gaiters, Morocco walking shoes, slips, &c., at S. JACKSON'S.
Nov. 4, 25

TIN FOIL for Dentists, by
Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

To Blacksmiths.

THE subscribers will pay in iron suitable for blacksmithing purposes, at the lowest cash price, for any quantity of scrap iron, delivered at our Warehouse, at the opening of navigation.
HAVERSTICK & CO.
Erie, Feb'y 1, 1849. 6m38

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door East of W. H. Knowlton's Watch and Jewelry Shop, where he will be pleased to supply his customers with Hats, Caps, Muffs and *Robes, &c.*, as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and *examine* for yourselves.
Erie Feb. 3, 1849. R. S. HUNTER. 38

Carpetings.

I HAVE just received a few pieces of All Wool, Cotton and Wool and Cotton Carpettings, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully solicited.
March, 31th J. D. CLARK.

PARRASOLS, Silk, Gingham and Cotton Parasols, a good assortment for sale cheap. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS! GOOD GOODS!

NO. 1, FLEMING BLOCK.

Spring and Summer Supply at the New Jew Store,

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co undismayed by the high sounding "Empire Store," "Wright's Corner," or the "Commercial Exchange," have just returned from the eastern cities, and are now receiving their spring and summer supply of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., which they are enabled to offer to their numerous customers and the public generally, at prices far below those of any former season. These goods have all been selected with the greatest care, and will be found to be one of the largest and most splendid stocks of Spring and Summer Goods ever offered in this city. As many of these Goods have been purchased of the importers per the latest arrivals from Europe, the subscribers are confident that they can offer to their customers the very newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods, comprising English, French, Swiss, Irish and Scotch Goods, together with a full assortment of American manufacture, and cheaper than can be found elsewhere.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Rich Chameleon Silks, extremely low; Rich Brocade do. beautiful goods; Rich Grenadines, plain and figured; Glace Silk, rich goods; Poult de Soie, fashionable and fine Importations. Black Armures, plain and striped; Brocade Lustres, new styles; Mohair Chameleon, figured, (very cheap,) Silk Tissues, all colors; Balzarines, in great variety; Paris dotted Lawns for evening dresses; new style rich Mourning Lawns; Organdie Lawns, a beautiful article; black Gros de Rhine, all widths and qualities; black Lombazines of the most approved makes; Paris printed barreges, extremely low; Paris printed Lawns, in great variety; Crapes and Crapes Lissie, a full assortment of colors and qualities, together with a large supply of De Laines and Alpacas, some as low as 12½ cents per yard. In addition to the above will be found a beautiful assortment of black Brussels Lace, for trimming dresses, Mantillas and capes. Also, French worked capes, collars and cuffs, latest styles; Victoria Lawns and spotted Robes, very cheap; Swiss mull, Jaconet and Book Muslins; Bonnet Ribbon; Belting Ribbon; Cravats; Scarfs; Artificials; Gloves; Mitts, and Hosiery.

SHAWLS:

Embroidered White Cashmere and Crape Shawls, Plaid and Black Silk Shawls, Black and Colored Mous de Lain Shawls, Satin Plaid Berage Shawls, French Cashmere Shawls, and Plain and Embroidered Black and Colored Silk Fringe Thibbet Shawls!

PARASOLS; PARASOLS! !

The largest, cheapest and best assortment in the City, Parasols from the lowest to the most splendid, rich and costly article, of the newest styles and colors, can always be found at this Establishment.

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS.

A Large stock of Calico, from 6 cents to 10 cents per yard: Bleached and unbleached Muslins, from 6 cents upward; Bed Tickings and Checks, a full supply of all qualities and prices, Irish Linens, Table Damask, Russia and Scotch Diapers; Napkins; Table Diapers; Crash and Dowlas; Scotch and Manchester Ginghams; Sattinetts; Kentucky Jean, and Blue Drills; all of which will be sold off at prices that cannot fail to please and without fear of competition.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!

Under this head we have now on hand, ready for sale, the *largest, most fashionable and varied assortment of* READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Erie; all of which have been selected under our immediate inspection, PRICES THAT MUST OBTAIN A PREFERENCE—together with one of the choicest selections of Imported fine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive and Drab French, Belgian and English CLOTHS, that has ever been brought to this city. Also, Black and Fancy French Cassimeres; New Style Fancy Vestings and Cravats; Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; Linen Cambric and silk Hankerchiefs, and a fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

☞ Dont forget the place New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block State Street.
Erie, April 28, 1849. 50

G. LOOMIS & CO.'s

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

ARE now being exhibited at the old established stand on State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.
From very recent and large purchases in New York City, of the choicest styles of Goods the public will now have an opportunity of viewing the LARGEST and BEST assortment in their line ever brought to Erie.
In the mechanical branch of business conducted by the proprietors, particular attention will be paid to the repairing of fine Lever, Cylinder, Duplex, Chronometer and common Escapement Watches. The most difficult Watch work executed in the best finished and workmanlike manner. They acknowledge with thankfulness the extensive patronage thus far in this department, and although some of their neighbors say they will do work a little cheaper, the public may understand this, that their work shall be done better than they can do it, or no charge for the job. With fair prices and strict attention to business, it is reasonable to expect a continued and increased patronage.
Erie, Dec. 2, 1848. 29

Look Here.

YOU can find the following articles at Rindernecht's Grocery Store: Ginger, nutmegs, spice, pepper, cloves, Cinnamon, Mustard, Peppersauce, olive oil, castor oil, cocoa, Chocolate, Powder and Shot, Percussion caps and pills, citron, currants, snuff, cigars, tobacco, candle wick, twine, shoe, white wash, horse, scrubbing, dusting, cloth, hair and tooth brushes, coffee mills, bed cords, clothes lines, rope, patent pails, cedar pails, washtubs, wash boards, mopsticks, brimstone, sulphur, chalk, rosin, Tar; curry combs, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold cheaper than elsewhere by
Dec. 2. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

Money Wanted.

WE earnestly request ALL persons indebted to us, either by note or book account, to call and pay their respective amounts. We have given credit so long and indiscriminately that our resources are becoming exhausted, and we find that if we continue in business at all, it must be by collecting our dues. We hope, therefore, that *This* statement of affairs will be sufficient, and prevent the necessity of resorting to other and more unpleasant measures.
Erie, March, 24, 1849. CARTER & BROTHER. 45

REMOVAL.

To my Customers and the Public generally.

I HAVE removed my stock of GROCERIES to the corner of Fifth and State streets, three doors north of my old stand, where I will be happy to wait upon all and sell them any thing I have in my line of business as cheap as elsewhere. I also return my thanks for the liberal patronage received, and hope that by strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of patronage.
March 31. WM. F. RINDERNACHT.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the improved farm on which he now resides, in Greene township, in the settlement known as "Yankee town." The farm contains about 100 acres, 70 of which are under cultivation. The improvements consist of a two-story *farm dwelling, two frame barns*, and sheds, together with all other out buildings necessary. There is also about 500 apple trees, mostly grafted, pears and peaches in abundance. The land is well watered and timbered, and situated in an excellent neighborhood, and convenient to market, it being only five miles from Erie. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
Greene, April 11, 1849. ASA WHITTIER. 48

New Goods! New Goods!!

I AM just opening at No. 1 Reed House a choice selection of Spring and Summer Goods for the Ladies, consisting of beautiful styles of Linen and Cotton Gingham, Lawns, M De Laines and Prints. Also Shawls, White Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves, Linen, Edgings, French, Lawn, Handkerchiefs, Black Linen Thread and other goods too numerous to mention. All of which I respectfully invite you to call and examine. J. D. CLARK.
Erie, March 31, 1849

New Spring Goods by Express.

WE have this morning by Express from New York, the Spring styles of Mouslin de Lains, Linen Ginghams, Ginghams Lawns, Beaulstin Ginghams, French, English and American Prints of the latest patterns; also, Irish Linens, Linen Cambric Hankerchiefs, black Italian do. French Kid Gloves, Hair Combs colored and black Sewing Silk, rich black Satin Vestings, all of which will be sold cheap, at our old stand, Cheapside.
TIBBALS & DEWEY.
Erie, April 7, 1849. 47

On Hand for Spring Trade

WE have on hand a large and general assortment of WALL PAPER and Bordering, which was purchasing of the manufacturers expressly for the Spring trade, and which will be sold cheaper than ever.
March 31. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Dissolution.

THE co partnership of the Subscribers in the Tailoring business, under the firm of Lytle & Hamilton, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 21st of April. The notes and books of the firm are at their old stand where one of the firm will settle them It is desirable that the books should be settled with as little delay as possible. JAMES LYTLE.
Erie, May 10, 1849. MATTHEW HAMILTON.

THE Subscriber continues the Tayloring business at the old stand, and by his attention to business hopes to merit (as he has received for the last twenty years) a liberal share of public patronage. JAMES LYTLE.
Erie, May 10, 1849.

PLANES.

A GENERAL assortment of Bench and Moulding Tools, together with a general assortment of Joiner's and Carpenter's Tools, for sale low by G. SELDEN & SON.

SAWS.

HAND Saws, some very superior Back Mill, X Cut, Wood, Compass, Keyhole and Webb Saws, together with a general assortment of Shelf Hardware, for sale cheap as the cheapest.
May 10. G. SELDEN & SON.

Millinery and Dress Making.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that they have lately commenced the Millinery business in John C. Beeby's Block, on the corner of French and 6th Street, East of the Diamond.
PARTHENA A. CLOUGH & Co.
Erie, May 26 1849. 3m2

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THIS day opened, at the corner opposite Brown's Hotel, an other selection of those Pea Green Chince De Lanes; also, a choice lot of plain, changeable, flowered and satin stripe Dress Lanens, together with a great variety of Shawls, assorted dress Fringes, plain Paris green De Lanes, Ribbons, Bonnets, Gloves, Ladies Velvet Belts and Collars, all which the Ladies are invited to examine at C. B. WRIGHT'S.

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

Fairbanks' Genuine Scale Manufactory!!

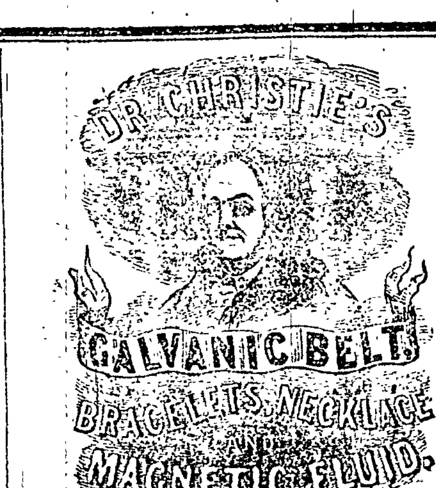
The subscribers having purchased Fairbanks celebrated genuine scale paterns, and employed a workman, Mr. Brooks, who has had a long experience in their manufacture, beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish to order an article superior to anything of the kind ever offered in this market.
The subscribers would also caution their friends against purchasing worthless articles purporting to be Fairbanks' scale from irresponsible itinerant yankee pedlers—*we manufacture the genuine article.* The following are our prices.

Hay Scales, of 4 Tons draft,	$80
Coal Scales, of 1 ton draft,	40
Platform Scales, 1500 lbs. draft	35
Do. do. do. with hoisting lever and set on trucks,	40
Do. do 1200 lbs. draft,	30
Do. do. do. on trucks, with hoisting lever,	35
Fairbanks' *American* Scale, 1500 lbs.	32
Do. do. do. 1200 lbs.	28
Do. do. do. 1500, on trucks with hoisting lever,	37
Do. do. do. 500 lbs.	16
Flour Packing Scale, 500 lbs	20
Counter Scales, ¼ oz. to 200 lbs., platform,	8
Do ¼ oz. to 200 lbs. platform & Scoop,	10
Dale's Counter Scale, brass lever, ¼ oz. to 50 lbs. draft,	6

All the above articles are *warranted.* Those wishing to obtain a good and *reliable* Scale are requested to give us a call at No 104 French street, nearly opposite the Farmers Hotel.
G. A. BENNET & CO.
Erie, May 26, 1849. 2

New and Fashionable Spring Goods.

WE are just receiving the largest stock of the most desirable styles and the best quality of FRESH DRY GOODS, ever offered in this market, and as cheap as any other house in these diggins. We have every variety of Dress Goods in Silk, Mohair, Wool, Linen and Cotton fabrics; French English and American Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Fancy Summer Coatings, Vestings, &c. Lawns, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, Umbrellas, Bonnets of every variety of spring style, Artificials, Flowers Ribbonds, &c., &c.
Also, a large stock of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Drills, Waddings, Wickings, Batting, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Warp, &c.
Crockery and Glassware, Shelf Hardware and Dry Goocerics, at prices which trouble the trade. Our Goods are bought of Manufacturers. Importers, Auctions, Jobbers, Jews, Gentiles, any and every where they can be had, at the lowest prices, under their market value for cash or credit, and will be sold accordingly for Cash or approved short credit.
Comparison invited—competition defied.
We are on hand at No. 6, Cheapside, ready and willing to exhibit goods and prices.
Erie, May 12, 1849. TIBBALS & DEWEY



For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in

FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS AND PALSY,

Dyspepsia or Indigestion,

RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST,

Liver Complaint,

SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL ENERGY,

and all

Nervous Diseases,

which complaints arise from one simple cause, namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

Certificates and Testimonials

From the most Respectable Sources,

Could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper We make a few selections.

RHEUMATISM AND DYSPEPSIA.

Seven Cases Cured!!!

In one Village.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT will cure every case, no matter how severe or chronic. Skeptics are referred to the following.

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

No. 1.

The following letter is from Mr. Alonzo D. Felter, of Kingston, N. Y., a gentleman of high respectability and influence.

KINGSTON, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1848

To Dr. A. H. CHRISTIE.—

About the first of November last I called at your office and purchased one of your Galvanic Belts, and I am happy to say that it has made a new man of me. For years I have been troubled with RHEUMATISM, very severe, and a *general weakness of the whole system*, and *very nervous*, with pain in the head, so severe that I would have to take to my bed three or four times a day. My friends are astonished at the perfect and wonderful cure wrought on me. I never was better in my life than now, and I know that this is altogether owing to your GALVANIC BELT, for I had had the best physicians, and had tried every thing previous to using it, without effect.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, ALONZO D. FELTER.

☞ In consequence of the benefits experienced by himself, Mr. FELTER procured a number of the GALVANIC BELTS, and having disposed of them among his friends, thus writes:

No. 2.

KINGSTON, May 6, 1848.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,

You ask me to give you an account of the success of your GALVANIC BELTS in this region I can truly say that they continue to do wonders; hundreds wear them, and *I do not know of a solitary case of failure in their use.* I sold a Belt and the Magnetic Fluid to a lady here some weeks since. She had a complication of nervous disorders, and was very low. Dr Nelson attended her, but did her no good; and the Doctor blew out considerably when she got the belt, and ridiculed it; *but the lady used the Belt and was cured.* Now this Doctor had the Dyspepsia for a great while, and could not cure himself, but gets this lady's Belt, wishes it kept a secret, puts it on himself, and it did him so much good, that yesterday he called on me and got one for his wife.

No 3.

Miss VANDEMARK, of this town, lay all winter with the Rheumatism. She got to be perfectly helpless. Every one who saw her said she could not live. She sent for a GALVANIC BELT—put it on—used the Fluid freely, and *in* EIGHT DAYS SHE WENT OUT VISITING, AND IS TO BE MARRIED NEXT WEEK! The Doctor who attended Miss V., hooted at the Belt, but now says there is certainly a remarkable curative power in your Belts.

No 4

Mr John Eman, merchant of this place, was reduced to a mere skeleton, by Dyspepsia and general chronic disease; he got a Belt and the Fluid, and *is now as healthy a man as we have got in Kingston.* He has spent large sums of money in various nostrums previously, but they all proved useless.

No. 5.

An old gentleman by the name of Newkirk, *had the Dyspepsia for thirty years.* He tells me that he could not eat any thing without its rising on his stomach; he was very much emaciated and looked miserable; but he purchased a Belt from me, and after wearing it 3 or 4 weeks, he drove up to the door and said he had come to thank me for selling him CHRISTIE'S BELT, as it had made a well man of him. He says that he now eats and digests perfectly, and that he *is as hearty as* any of his neighbors. He is about 60 years of age.

No 6.

Mr. Wood, of Marbletown, was drawn up with Croup and Rheumatism, so that he could not move. His brother got a Belt for him, and in one week he was so well that he was about attending to his business. He says *it is the greatest thing on earth.*

No. 7.

The wife of Mr. Joseph King, of Kingston, has been complaining of lassitude and general weakness for several years, and also troubled with indigestion. She got the Belt and Fluid, and Mr. King told me this day, that his wife was like another woman, it had done her so much good. I could give you a great many more cases, equally successful, but I suppose these will be sufficient. I may say that I never was engaged in any business that has been so fortunate and satisfactory to all concerned.

Very truly yours, ALONZO D. FELTER.

To A. H. CHRISTIE, M. D., New-York.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of equally extraordinary character could be given.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars.
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars.
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,

182 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Erie, only by the authorized agents
CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House.
Erie, Dec. 16, 1848. 1y31

New Concern.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of Merchandize lately owned by W. C. & R. P. Hulbert, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and hopes that good Goods, fair prices and endeavors to please, will meet with a share of custom. Lard Oil of the first quality, by the barrel, at a reduced price, RICH'D. O. HULBERT.
Erie, July 29, 1848. 11

SUMMER Shawls for sale, by
[Erie, June 2, 1849.] S. JACKSON.

GLASS,—63 Boxes 8 by 10, and 10 by 12.
Erie, June 2, 1849. A. KING.

OILS.—Tanners, Linseed, Sperm, Sweet and Lard Oil, at A. KING'S.

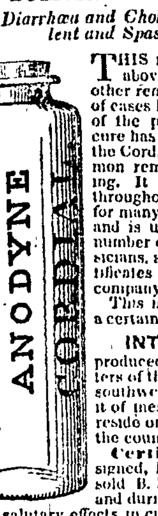
IMPORTANT.

B. FOSGATE'S ANODYNE CORDIAL,

A safe and effectual remedy for the

SUMMER COMPLAINTS,

Viz.: Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus—also, Flatulent and Spasmodic Colics.



Sold by CARTER & BROTHER, and BURTON & PERKINS, Erie, Pa.

Also by one Druggist or Merchant in all the country villages.

THIS invaluable Medicine for the above complaints, surpasses any other remedy now in use. Hundreds of cases have come to the knowledge of the proprietor, where a speedy cure has been effected by the use of the Cordial after a resort to the common remedies had proved unavailing. It has been extensively used throughout this State and elsewhere for many years—has been approved, and is used in practice by a great number of the most respectable physicians, as may be seen by their certificates and recommendations accompanying each bottle.

This medicine is discovered to be a certain and effectual remedy for the

INTESTINE DISEASES

produced by the drinking of the waters of the rivers in the southern and southwestern states, which renders it of inestimable value to those who reside or travel in those sections of the country.

Certificates.—We, the undersigned, have for several years past sold B. Fosgate's Anodyne Cordial, and during this period have witnessed its salutary effects in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, viz. Acute and Chronic Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus, in our own, or in the families of our customers, and have also seen its successful administration in cases of Cholera Infantum. We do therefore confidently recommend it to all those who may be afflicted with those distressing and dangerous complaints, as offering one of the best means for their cure or relief.

A. I. Matthews, Hollister & Co., A. Reynolds, Buffalo; L. B. Swan, Post & Willis, Rochester; Foster & Dickinson, J. E. Warner & Co., Wm Bristol, Utica; Fitch, Hovey & Dillaye, Syracuse; Joseph Osborn, Seneca Falls; Luther Kelly & Co., Platt & Simpson, Geneva; L. C. Cheney & Co., Chipman & Remington, Canandaigua; C. Remington, Nunda; E H. Huntington, J H. Lapham, Penn Yan; Tracy Beadle, Elmira; W. Seaver & Son, Batavia; John J. Foot, Hamilton; Bissell & Leonard, Rome; H. & E. Gaylord, Cleveland; John Owen & Co, Detroit; T. M. Hunt, Auburn.

C. N. TUTTLE, Auburn, N.Y., GENERAL AGENT *for the United States.*

Fresh Family Groceries, Wholesale and Retail

A. KING respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Cash customers for their liberal patronage, and to state that he has just received from New York and Pittsburgh a large quantity and variety of Fresh Groceries, selected with care, consisting of

Teas	Candies	Pitch	Forks
Coffee	Tobacco	Tar	Scythes
Fruits	Oils	Rosin	Snaths
Spices	Rice	Oakum	Nails
Nuts	Mackerel	Rakes	Rope
Molasses	Codfish	Spades	Bagging
Sugars	Mats	Shovels	Hoes, &c..

And a large, full and complete assortment of every thing in the Grocery line, to which he invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as these Groceries were bought low and will be sold very low for Cash or ready pay, but positively no trust!—Remember King's, No. 2 Fleming Block.
Erie, June 2, 1849

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of George Rowley, late of Girard township, Deceased, having been granted the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement
JANE ROWLEY, } Adm'rs.
H. R. BELLS, }
Girard, June 2, 1849. 6t3

Scythes and Hoes at Wholesale.

THE subscriber, successor to A. Miller, as Agent for the Winsted Manufacturing Company, has on hand a large supply of Grass and Cradle Scythes, also, Tuttle's superior Cast steel Hoes, which he offers to Merchants and any that may wish to purchase by the dozen, as low as they can be obtained at the manufactory, adding transportation, and will forward them to rest in ordered at the company. Apply to the subscriber or to Mr. Alfred Wing, Erie, Pa. HARMAN MILLER.
Erie, June 2, 1849. 2m3

In the Orphan's Court of Erie County,

TO the heirs, devisees and all persons interested in the matter of the petition, valuation and sale of the real estate of Mrs. Mary Newton, late of the township of Harbor Creek dec'd.
Notice is hereby given, that upon the petition of C. M. Mayberry and Nancy L. Jolls, heirs of Mrs. Mary Newton dec'd. The said Court did on the 19th day of May, 1849, grant a rule upon the heirs, devisees and all other *persons interested to appear said Court* at the next regular term to be held on the first Monday in August, 1849, to show cause, if any they have, why the real estate of the said Mary Newton dec'd, should not be sold under the order and directions of the said Court.
Given under my hand and the seal of said Court at Erie, this 21st day of May, A. D 1849
[L. S.] JAMES SKINNER, Clerk.
Erie, May 25, 1849. 6t2

CHILD-BIRTH

A valuable Scientific Work, upon the subject of Gestation and Child Birth, by R. G. Gessner, M. D., late of Paris, just published in New York by the Author.

Price Twenty-five Cents.

THIS WORK contains recently discovered information upon a subject of the highest importance to Married Persons, or those contemplating Marriage.
It will be found of special value to those whose means, health or other circumstances, do not permit them to increase the number of their family, great inconvenience, suffering, or perhaps risk of life. A method of avoiding these troubles and dangers, as well, (recently discovered by a celebrated French Physician) is fully communicated in this work, so that any person may avail himself of it at once, without cost. The means of prevention here set forth are therefore within the reach of all. The process is new, infallible, convenient, simple, and cannot injure the health of the most delicate.

PRECAUTION.

Some speculator has clandestinely (under another name) published an imitation (bearing the same title) which besides omitting THE MOST IMPORTANT PORTIONS of it, dupes the credulous out of

One Dollar.

When the price is

Twenty-five Cents

For the Genuine, full, and complete Work.
Copies of this work will be sent in a close envelope, single letter, postage to any part of the United States, for twenty-five cents sent, post-paid, to Dr. R. G. Gessner, Box 2156, office 127 1-2 Liberty Street, N. Y.
N. B.—No Bookseller allowed to sell this work.
Erie, Dec. 9, 1848. 30

North East Woolen Factory.

7000 YARDS of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, are now ready to be exchanged for wool at the following rates: For plain full cloth, one yard for 2½ lbs. of wool; Cassimeres 2½ lbs. to the yard. We will also manufacture during the season, Black, Brown, *Steel-mixed cloth at 2*—cts. per yard, Cassimeres of the same colors at 30 cts. and white flannel at 18 and 23 cts. per yard.
North East, June 10, 1848. STEVENS & JOWETT.

ERIE MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscriber would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Marble business at the old stand on Ninth Street, between State and Peach, nearly opposite the Academy, where he will keep on hand at all times, a large stock, consisting of the different varieties of white and variegated marble, suitable for grave-stones, (set in sockets or without,) Tomb-tables, monuments, &c. Those *wishing to purchase* will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and prices. As I am not to be undersold, I pledge myself to furnish any thing in my line, from 15 to 25 per cent less than it can be had of the travelling agents for Eastern Factories.
Erie, July 8, 1848. 4y9 J. R. COCHRAN.

EAGLE WOOLEN FACTORY, FAIRVIEW

WE would inform the wool growing and cloth weaving public that we have entered into a copartnership hereafter to be known as McCreary, Thornton & Co. We have one entire sett of new machinery, as good as can be procured in the country, and we are now prepared to manufacture or exchange cloths cassimeres, Tweeds, Shawls Blankets and Flannels for wool. We have long experienced workmen in all branches of the business, and we confidently expect a full share of public confidence and custom of the Public. We flatter ourselves to give general satisfaction to all who may favor us with their custom.
Custom Carding, Spinning, and Dressing, done well, cheap and quick.
Grain and Factory supplies, well seasoned with Cash, will be acceptable for goods and work.

DAVID McCREARY,
JOHN THORNTON,
THOMAS THORNTON,
BENJAMIN COATES, Erie,
SAMUEL LILLEY, "

Fairview, May 1, 1848. 51

GOLD PENS—Of the different makes, including Bagley's best Pen, for sale at reduced prices, by
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849. G. LOOMIS & CO.

SPECTACLES of Gold, Silver, and German Silver Frames, an extensive assortment of concave and convex. Also, the celebrated Perifocal Spectacle, superior to any in use.
G. LOOMIS & Co.,
July 11, 1848. State street.

GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES.—An extensive variety of Breast-Pins, Bracelets, Rings, Lockets, Chains, Pencils &c., of the latest styles. Also, Mammoth and other Gold Pens of the different makers, Silver Pencils, Brooches, and Head Ornaments. In short, the public will find more things than the Printers tell for, as it's not intended to over-rate the stock; still we would add that Microscopes, for magnifying *small* objects, can be found as usual at G. LOOMIS & Co's,
July 11, 1848. State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel

TIME IN GREAT VARIETY.—Clocks of different kinds, including Kirk's Marine Clock, a late invention. Also, Gold and Silver Watches, a fine assortment to select a good time-keeper from, for sale very low, at G. LOOMIS & Co's.
July 11, 1848. State street.

SILVER WARE.—Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Tongs, Ladles, Forks, Butter and Fruit Knives always on hand or manufactured to order. Silver warranted equal to coin, and no charge for engraving. G. LOOMIS & Co.,
July 14, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

PARASOLS.—Silk, Gingham and Cotton Parasols, very low, at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S
Erie, April 28, 1849. 50

LOOKING GLASSES.—A large assortment of Gilt and Mahogany Frames, together with Plates of different sizes, for resetting old Frames. G. LOOMIS & CO.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849.

Parasoles and Parasolettes.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain and changeable Green Levantine and Turk Satins, selling very low at WRIGHT'S.
Erie, May 26, 1849. 2

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership of the Subscribers in the building and repairing of Canal Boats, under the firm of Jones and Koehler, was *by mutual consent dissolved on the* 22d of May. The notes and books of the firm are left in the hands of Koehler, 8th Street Canal Basin for settlement. JONES & KOEHLER.
Erie, May 26, 1849. 3m2

Flour. Salt and Fish.

OFFERED at the *lowest* market rates, by the load or barrel, at the corner store, Reed House. J. D. CLARK.
Erie, May 19.

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE subscriber will pay Cash or exchange Cloths for Wool, at manufacturer's rates. C. B. WRIGHT.
Erie, May 26, 1849. 2

Cheap Carpeting.

15 Pieces Carpets, desirable patterns, offered by the *piece* or yard, at such prices that no one can resist buying who has a little money to invest in that way. J. D. CLARK.
Erie, May 19, 1849. 1

WOOL! WOOL!—The subscriber will pay cash and Goods for Wool at his store on French Street. S. JACKSON.
Erie, June 2, 1849.

JUSTICE'S TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 4, Brown's Block, State street, one door North of Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.



On the Cash Principle.

THE subscriber has just opened for the Spring trade, with facilities unsurpassed by any establishment in this city, a large assortment of fine French English and American

Cassimeres, Cloths and Vestings,

which he has purchased at reduced prices, and which enables him to offer as good bargains as is ever offered in this market. Persons wishing CLOTHING can have their measures taken, garments made and if not suited with them when done they will not be asked to take them away. Among his stock may be found a great assortment of

Ready made Clothing,

Consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Sack Coats, Summer Coats, Pants, and Vests, Shirts and Drawers, Handkerchiefs and Suspenders, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH will do well to call and examine goods and prices, as my Clothing are cut by myself and made in Erie, and are warranted to be as well made as any shop in Erie makes. The subscriber is determined to sell for Cash, which must be obvious to all men to be the only true method of doing a retail business, protecting both seller and buyer against losses consequent upon the credit system.
☞ Custom Work and Cutting done on the most reasonable terms. No charge for showing Goods. Call and examine for yourselves. JOHN M. JUSTICE.
Erie, April 21, 1849.

Harborcreek Woolen Factory.

THE subscribers are already to exchange Cloth or Flannels or Wool, of all kinds, or work on shares or by the yard, at their usual prices.
Carding and Cloth-dressing done, as usual, on short notice.
RHODES, CASS & Co.
Harborcreek, May 18, 1849.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of Rhodes, Cass & Co., by note or book, are particularly requested to call at their woolen factory in Harborcreek on or before the middle of June next and settle the same. Those who may attend to this notice will confer a great favor on the subscribers. RHODES, CASS & Co.
Harborcreek, May 18, 1849. 3

TO TAVERN KEEPERS.

AND to those that use good and choice Liquors, (prudently,) I would say that I have just received a choice lot of various kinds of Wines and Liquors, which I will sell to the trade as low as can be purchased in Buffalo. Also, constantly on hand a choice brand of old Ohio Whiskey by the barrel or gallon
Erie, June 2, 1849. C. B. WRIGHT.

HARDWARE.

REED & SANFORD, NO. 3 REED HOUSE,

ARE now opening a new stock, and offer to the trade a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE, in all its branches, viz. Carpenter's and Mechanics' Tools, Crowbars, Picks, Drills, stone Hammers, Sledges, Nails and Sanderson's Cast Steel, refined and common English Iron, Swedes Iron and old sable, hammered American Iron, Nail Rods, American rods, round and square from 3-16 to 5-8, Burden's Horse Shoes and Spokes, Cut and Wrought Nails, Log, Draught and Coil Chains of all sizes, together with a complete assortment of Shelf Hardware.
Erie, May 19, 1849. 1

Cabinet Trimmings.

REED & SANFORD are now opening a good assortment of wrought and pressed Table Hinges, broad and narrow Brass Butts, Brass and Iron Table Casters, Till, Cupboard and Chest Locks, and a good assortment of Brass Goods, for sale at the Hardware store, No. 3 Reed House. REED & SANFORD.

HOUSE TRIMMINGS.—Mineral and Pearl White Door Knobs and Bell Pulls, Mortise and Rim Locks, Mortise Latches, &c., of every variety now in use. Door Handles, Butts and Screws, at the Hardware Store No. 3 Reed House.
Erie, June 2, 1849 REED & SANFORD.

SAWS SAWS!—We are now offering for sale a large and splendid stock of American and English Saws, of all patterns and descriptions, viz. Circular, X Cut and Slitting, from 6 to 60 inches diameter, Cross Cut, Mill, Pit, Tenoning, Hand, Pannel, Rip, Back, Tenon, Bow, Keyhole, Web and Compass Saws, for sale cheap at the Hardware Store, No. 3 Reed House.
June 2. REED & SANFORD.

CLOCKS.—A large assortment of Clocks, of different styles and prices, from $3, to $40. Warranted, Time pieces, &c., all warranted to keep good time, at LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, also, Bagley's of the best quality, every one warranted. Also, other Gold Pens as low as $1, at LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL

Keep out the Wind!

THE subscribers having purchased the right for this county to "GAYLORD'S PATENT WEATHER STRIPS," are now prepared to furnish all who may see fit to give them a call, with the above named article. It consists of a strip so attached to the bottom of the door, as to shut out all wind and rain, thereby preventing the rotting of doorsills, carpets, &c., which is constantly the case in south or west doors. It is warranted to pay for itself in saving fire three times a year. If it does not satisfy all who purchase it, we will take it off again and pay all costs. All orders left at A. Hitchcock's store, for the above article, will be promptly attended to. PINCKNEY & CRAIN.
Erie, Jan 20, 1849 6

1849. Spring Fashions. 1849.

S. SMITH has just received the Spring and Summer Fashions for HATS, to which he invites the attention of his old customers and the public generally.
Erie, March 10, 1849

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(of Philadelphia,)

ARE now doing business at Mutual rates, and give the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.
Risks upon the Lakes, taken on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.
Fire risks on merchandize and dwellings in town or country, for a limited term or perpetually.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	Hugh Craig,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,	John R. Penrose,
Hugh Craig,	Samuel Edwards,	George Serrill,
Henry Lawrence	Paul B. Stacey	Edward Darlington,
Charles Kelley,	Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,	James C. Newton,
Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. R. M. Heston,	John Sellers, Jr.
	Spencer McIlvaine,	

Richard S. Newbold, Secretary. Wm. Martin, Pres't.

☞ Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie.
Erie, Feb. 10, 1849. 39

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

LADIES will find, at the Subscribers, No. 5, Cheap Side, a good assortment of Barages, Silk Tissues, Lawns, Mouseline De Lanes; Linnen Ginghams, Cotton Gingham, French, English & American Prints, &c., which we have just received and are to be sold by GEO. SELDEN & SON.
Erie, April 28, 1849.

NO. 1, REEDS BLOCK,

Open for the Spring Trade.

I AM now receiving from recent purchase my full stock of Spring Goods. "Every day brings something new."

TO THE LADIES

I would say, I have many of the most decidedly beautiful DRESS GOODS to be found here or elsewhere, a stock of Shawls unsurpassed in beauty of style, Bonnets, Bonnet trimmings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.
For the gentlemen I have a stock of CLOTHS that no one can beat, with a great variety of materials for summer wear, Gloves, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. And to the Public generally I would say, you can find in my stock a choice selection of all the varieties the market requires, in the line of Dry Goods. Also a good assortment of
CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY, GROCERIES, and a small stock of HARDWARE.
These Goods have been bought at the *lowest cash Auction and Commission house rates*, and without fear of contradiction I boldly assert that I will not be undersold for cash by any house in Erie, Importers, Jobbers or Retailers J. D. CLARK
Erie April 21, 1849. 19

Pittsburgh Script.

PITTSBURGH and Allegheny City Script and Allegheny County Warrants will be taken for Goods (at its value), for a few days at the store of
Erie, May, 12, 1849. C. B. WRIGHT.

IN TOWN!

New and Cheap Goods!!

C. B. WRIGHT very respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from the eastern cities and is now opening direct from New York and Boston, a very general assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, embracing an unusual variety of styles and patterns, and being selected and purchased under very favorable circumstances, he feels assured that he can offer very good inducements to purchasers of most kinds of goods at his corner, near the Court House.
Erie, April, 21. 19.

TO THE PUBLIC!

THE Subscriber having leased the Erie Flouring Mills, better known perhaps as Reed's Mill, *would inform the public that* he will do all kinds of grinding at the shortest notice. Thanking the public and his friends for their past favors, he would respectfully ask a continuance of their patronage, as he feels confident from his experience in the milling business, to be able to give good satisfaction. All kinds of bread-stuffs constantly on hand, and for sale cheap. Flour by the barrel or single pound to suit purchasers.
Cash paid for all kinds of grain delivered at the mill on Parade Street. CONRAD ZINN.
Erie, April 21, 1849. 149

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that having bought out, Mr. Joseph Kelsey, Jr. and removed their Shop to the stand formerly occupied by H. Cadwell, Reed House Row, they will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE. Also, particular attention and promptness will be given to all Jobbing in their line.
R. MIDDLETON,
A. M'SPARREN.
Erie, April 21, 1849. 49

CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS.—A few choice patterns just received by C. B WRIGHT.
Erie, April, 21. 48

BONNETS, Ribbons, Artificials, Rushes, Kid, Silk and Silk Thread Gloves, Ladies Cravats, &c., a good assortment just opened GEO. SELDEN & SON.
April 28, 1849. 50

Bonnets! Bonnets!!

FLORANCE, Pearl, Rutland Gimp, Chip and Straw Bonnets will be found very cheap at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.
Erie, April 28, 1849. 50

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

THE greatest variety ever offered in this market, including the Canton and French Crapes, assorted *colors, plain and embroidered* super French Cashmeres, French, turkey and deep bordered Cashmeres, for summer, assorted and changeable Silk and Boraze Shawls, together with many other new styles that are very beautiful, just opened at WRIGHT'S Corner.
Erie, April 28, 1849. 50

Ladies Hats for 1849.

50 DIFFERENT patterns of Ladies Bonnets just received, including the Palo Alto, (something new,) Russian Tulip, French Lace, white and colored Chip, Florence Braid, Jenny Linds, Misses Flats, &c., all of which are 50 per cent, cheaper than last season, at WRIGHT'S Corner.
Erie, April, 21. 19.

IRON, STEEL, &C.—Russia, Swedes, English and American flat, square and round, band and stake Iron, Band and round and square, Horse Nail Rods, Cast, English, German, American and Spring Steel, Anvils, Vices, Trov Nails, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d; also, 6d, 8d and 10d wrought Nails, for sale by
Erie; May 19. G. SELDEN & SON.

ONE two horse Lumber Waggon for sale or exchange for Lumber, by [Erie May 19, 1849.] GEO. SELDEN & SON

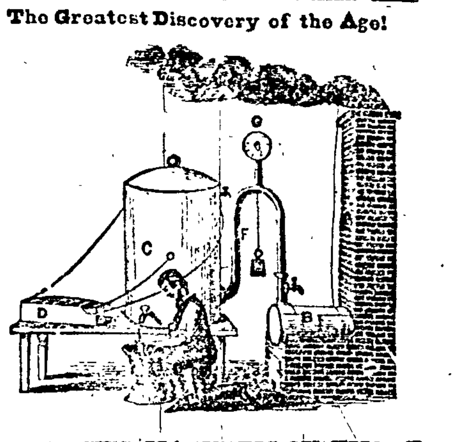
STONE WARE.—15,000 gallons assorted, at KING'S.
June 2.

ATTENTION.—Just received, at the new Hardware store, No. 3 Reed House, Douglas & Hotchkiss celebrated Iron Pumps, Lead Pipe, sheet and pig Lead. REED & SANFORD.

FLOUR for sale by
Erie, May 19, 1849 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

I WILL receive Pittsburgh and Allegheny Script at par, in payment of back accounts, and for Goods, until further notice.
Erie, May 12, 1849. S. SMITH.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age!



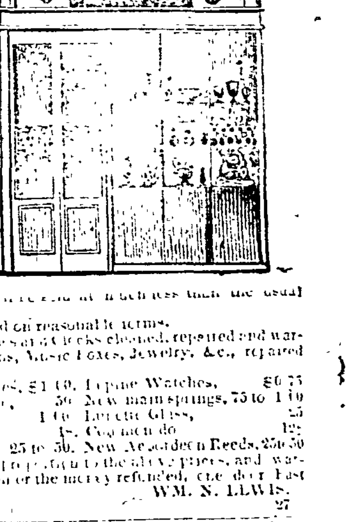
OR, TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC MAGNETIC FLUID with powerful vegetable Extracts in the form of an ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with, stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the utmost importance. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.
It is universally *admitted* to be the MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.
It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and to *equalize the circulation of the blood.* By this means, *a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of* DISEASE, that cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame, every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of its purifying and healing influence.—Hence, it cures as readily with *internal as external* diseases.
Numerous instances are *on record* where this remedy *has restored* health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect, such has frequently been the case in INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained. That dangerous epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS, can always be cured by this remedy.
For INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.
In 99 cases out of 100, it will *afford entire relief* to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE, *in thirty minutes.*
For Nervous diseases this remedy is of immense value.
Affections of the spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the face or Breast, Burns, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, &c., will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment; I can say with pleasure, that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.
It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of Inflammation, both local and general, of the most malignant kind, with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.
I have treated cases of Inflammation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Child-bed Fevers, with perfect success, also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Lungs and Throat with like success.
In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.
In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs' &c., it acts like a charm.
No Physician or family will be a single day without this medicine, after becoming acquainted with its power to cure.
N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.
Utica, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1846
☞ For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent. ☞ Price 25 and 37½ cents per Bottle.
AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield, L. S. Jones & Co., Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview
Erie, August 11, 1847 1y10

LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL



IS now open, with a large and complete assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold pencils, Gold pens, Breast pins, Finger rings, Bracelets, Ear Rings, Lockets, Clasps, Slides, Keys, Seals, Gold Guard and Vest Chains, Keys, &c. Gold and Silver Spectacles, silver spoons, Cake baskets, tea sets, pencils, fruit knives, Clocks, &c.—Plated Fruit baskets, cake baskets, castor stands, candlesticks, snuffers & trays, Toilet tables, bureaus, and fancy boxes, card cases, portfolios, Work boxes, steel purses, pearl, bracelets, rings, bracelets, hair combs, Steel bags and purses, ivory, horn, &c., Violins, music, &c. etc., and many other articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold at much less than the usual prices.
N. B. Pedlars furnished on reasonable terms.
☞ All kinds of Watches and Clocks cleaned, repaired and warranted. Also, accordeons, Music Boxes, Jewelry, &c., repaired on short notice.

Forty-five lever watches, $10 to	Lepine Watches,	$6 75
" Common Verge,	50 New main springs, 75 to	1 00
" New Verge,	1 00 Lunette Glass,	25
" Pearl Plain	18 Common do.	12
" Gold Hands,	25 to 50. New Accordeon Reeds,	25 to 50

All other jobs in proportion to the above prices, and warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded, one door East Brown's Eagle Hotel. WM. N. LEWIS.
Erie, Nov. 15, 1848 27

LAMPS, Various Perns Solar and Camphene Lamps, lamp chimneys, shades and wicks. A few splendid sets of Girandoles, very low, at G. LOOMIS & CO'S.

Plaster Plaster!

ONE hundred tons of Plaster for sale at the lowest prices, by H. CADWELL.

COFFEE.—20 Bags Rio, St Domingo, Cuba, Laguira and Java Coffee, for sale cheaper than elsewhere, by the bag or less quantity, by WM. F. RINDERNECHT.
Dec. 2. 29

TEAS.—Up-sots Old and Young Hyson Tea, also, a superior article of Black Tea, at RINDERNECHT'S.
Dec. 2. 29

Spectacles.

BINDING's approved Dry Perifocal, Parabolic and other kinds of Glass, in Gold, Silver, German Silver, Steel and other Frames, an extensive assortment to select from, at
Jan. 13 G. LOOMIS & Co's.

Notice to those whom it may Concern.

THOSE that know themselves indebted to me by Note or Book account, are requested to call and pay on or before the first day of January next, or Cost will be made.
Erie, Nov. 25, 1848. 6w28 WM. F. RINDERNECHT.

Brass Clocks.

EIGHT DAY and 30 Hour Clocks, various kinds, for sale by the Box or single one, very cheap by G. LOOMIS & CO,
Jan. 13, 1848. State street.

GUNS & PISTOLS.—Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Game Bags, Percussion Caps, Worms and Cutters, at G. LOOMIS & CO'S.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849.

WHITE FISH, Codfish, Trout and Mackerel, for sale by the bbl or less quantity, at RINDERNECHT'S.
Dec. 2. 29

RAISINS.—12 boxes, 20 halves, and 25 quarter boxes fresh Malaga Raisins cheaper than elsewhere, by the box or pound by RINDERNECHT.
Dec. 2. 29

100 000 SHINGLES, warranted first quality, sale by CARTER & BROTHER.
Erie, March 24, 1849. 45

Ladies Fashionable Dress Goods.

A SPLENDID assortment, embracing all the New York and Eastern styles, to be found at C. B. WRIGHT'S.
Erie, April, 21. 49.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

WE have just received by Express a large and good assortment of Ladies Dress Goods, consisting of plain and figured Berages, Chambrays, plain and printed Lawns, Muslins, Linen Lustre, Ginghams, M. de Laines, &c., &c., Please call and see them.
Erie, April 28, 1849. TIBBALS & DEWEY.
50

HATS.—Leghorn, Pearl and Chip Hats, for sale by TIBBALS & DEWEY
Erie, April 28, 1849. 50

Pine Lumber.

A lot of first quality Pine Lumber well seasoned and for sale by CARTER & BROTHER.
Erie, May 5, 1849. 51

Fence Boards.

Joists and Scantling a few thousand feet for sale by CARTER & BROTHER.
Erie, May 5, 1849. 51

GLOVES.—Ladies and Gents. Kid Gloves, very nice and good ones, at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.
Erie, April 28, 1849. 50

A MISTAKE.

MOSES! thee must retire after 4 o'clock. Thou shouldst remember that some of the feathered tribe, without the aid of revelation, hath been taught by nature that it is the brightness of the day that obscures their vision and makes the light appear like the darkness, smoke and dust. Is not this thy difficulty? When thy vision is clear thou wilt perceive it is not the Empire Stores the community are rushing to see, but the large quantity of rich Dress Goods, which they are purchasing below the market. Friend Koch, continue thy notice of the Empire Stores without any fear of prosecution from us. If we practiced deception as some do, we should expect the public would recollect us without a weekly notice. H. CADWELL.
Erie, April 28. 50

1849.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. PRAY takes pleasure in informing her friends and the Public that she has just received her spring supply of Millinery, and Fancy Goods, comprising every variety in her line.—Her Bonnets and Caps are of the most approved styles. Constantly on hand every variety of colored and white straws. Bonnets cleaned and repaired on the shortest notice and in the best manner All orders for work promptly attended to, and a continuance of the patronage of her friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited, at her stand on State Street near the corner of fifth.
Erie, April 21, 1849. 1f49

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!

JUST received at the EMPIRE STORES a splendid assortment of Crockery of every quality, which will be sold for cash far below former prices. H. CADWELL.
May 19, 1849.

Ladies Fashions for 1849.

JUST received, a beautiful assortment of Mantillas, latest Paris styles, comprising superior Black silk Rosetta trimmed, pea green and purple Chameleon, drab and blue ditto, Paris trimmed, which are offered at prices *far below* the cost of materials and manufacture, as obtained here. J. D. CLARK.
Erie, June 2, 1849 3